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PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT Airfield Tract SEC of Highway 81 and County Road 4231 Hillsboro, Hill County, Texas

Project No. 94067282D June 12, 2006

Prepared for:

City of Hillsboro 127 East Franklin Street Hillsboro, Texas 76645

Prepared by:

Terracon Dallas, Texas June 12, 2006

Mr. Jerry Barker City of Hillsboro 127 East Franklin Street Hillsboro, Texas 76645

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Re:

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

Airfield Tract

SEC of Highway 81 and County Road 4231

Hillsboro, Texas

Project No. 94067282D

Dear Mr. Barker:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) is pleased to submit the enclosed Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) report for the above-referenced site. This assessment was performed in accordance with our proposal dated April 11, 2006. The Client is advised that this ESA report does not satisfy the practices that constitute all appropriate inquiries into the previous ownership and uses of the property consistent with good commercial or customary practice as defined in 42 U.S.C. §9601(35)(B) to establish the CERCLA Landowner Liability Protections nor does the ESA meet the current ASTM E 1527-05 practice for conducting Phase I environmental site assessments.

We appreciate the opportunity to perform these services for you. Please contact us if you have questions regarding this information or if we can provide any other services.

Sincerely,

Terracon

Prepared by

Theron V. Epp

Senior Project Manager

Reviewed by:

Associate Principal

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PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

Airfield Tract SEC of Highway 81 and County Road 4231 Hillsboro, Hill County, Texas 76645 Project No. 94067282D

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Phase I ESA of the above-referenced site was performed in accordance with our proposal dated April 11, 2006, and in general accordance with the consensus document known as ASTM E 1527-00, a guide for conducting Environmental Site Assessments. Theron V. Epp of Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) performed the site reconnaissance on May 18, 2006.

A cursory summary of findings is provided below. However, details were not included or fully developed in this section, and the report must be read in its entirety for a comprehensive understanding of the items contained herein.

• The site is located at the southeast corner of Highway 81 and County Road (C.R.) 4231 in Hillsboro, Hill County, Texas. The site consists of an approximate 121-acre tract of land developed with a former asphalt-paved airport runway, concrete building pads, an airfield office structure and a former farmhouse. Additional on-site improvements include four underground storage tanks (USTs), a water well, a septic tank, concrete- and asphalt-paved drives and overhead utilities. An underground petroleum pipeline easement transects the southern portion of the site in a east-west orientation. The site is currently unoccupied; however, the majority of the site is currently utilized as agricultural land.

The office portion of the airfield is equipped with a septic system. Mr. Gerry Schronk, owner of the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray, indicated that the septic tank is located to the adjacent north of the office building with the lateral lines extending northwest of the septic tank. Mr. Schronk indicated that the septic tank serviced the office building and that the other buildings associated with the airfield were not serviced by a septic system or municipal sewer system. Mr. Schronk stated that he was not aware of any problems associated with the operations of the on-site septic system. No evidence of stressed vegetation was observed in the vicinity of the on-site leach field; however, pesticide odors were apparent in the vicinity of the leach field as well as across the remainder of the northwest portion of the airfield. Based on the former on-site agricultural chemical and petroleum storage and use, the on-site septic system constitutes a recognized environmental condition (REC).

Stressed vegetation was observed to the adjacent south of Building #3 on the Airfield Tract during the site reconnaissance. The area was approximately 20 square feet in size. The potential cause of this stressed vegetation is a release of agricultural chemicals

previously utilized on-site during the prior Schronk Aero Spray crop dusting operation. Additionally, a pesticide/herbicide odor was encountered throughout the northern portion of the Airfield Tract. Based upon size, olfactory data, and historic usage of the site, the area of stressed vegetation constitutes a REC in connection with the site.

Stained concrete pavement was observed on the foundation of the central and southern portions of the former Building #3 (Airfield Tract). The staining was dark in color and encompassed an approximate 15 square-foot area. According to Mr. Schronk of the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray, a past release from a waste oil drum caused a stain in the southern portion of Building #3. Mr. Schronk was not aware of the remaining staining in the area, but indicated that during Schronk Aero Spray's operations, Building #3 was primarily utilized as an equipment and empty chemical container storage area, as well as miscellaneous storage including waste oil generated from occasional automobile oil changes conducted on-site.

In addition to the dark staining, multiple drum rings were observed throughout Building #2 and in the northern portion of Building #3. According to Mr. Schronk, Building #2 was the primary agricultural chemical storage and mixing area. Based on the historical operations on-site, the areas of staining observed in Building #3 and former bulk chemical storage located in Building #2 constitute RECs in connection with the site.

Strong odors were detected near the area of the former buildings associated with the former Hillsboro Airport during the site reconnaissance. The odors became less noticeable on the southern and northern end of the Airfield Tract; however, the odors were detectable throughout the site when the wind was blowing across the site. The potential source of the odors was residual agricultural chemicals in the surface soil associated with the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray crop dusting operation. Based upon the prevalence of odors and the historic on-site crop dusting operations, these odors constitute a REC.

Based on an interview conducted with Mr. Gerry Schronk of the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray operation, the former airfield portion of the site has access to the county water system. However, at the time of the site reconnaissance, a water well, not currently in use, was observed to the adjacent north of the office building, between the office and the out of use 3,000-gallon UST (further discussed below) located on the northwest portion of the site. Terracon recommends that if the on-site water well is not to be used in the future, it should be plugged in accordance with the Texas Water Well Driller's Rule 30 TAC 338.48, and that a Plugging Report number TNRCC-0055 be filed with the State of Texas Water Well Driller's Board. If the water well is to be used in the future, the well water should be tested by a licensed laboratory to determine if the water from the well is potable.

During the site reconnaissance, two petroleum pipeline markers (Louis Dreyfus Pipeline LP and Magellan Pipeline Company, L.P.) were observed along the southern portion of the western site boundary. Based on site observations and information obtained from the pipeline operators, as discussed in the text of the report, the on-site pipeline easement does not appear to constitute a REC in connection with the site at this time.

- Based on a review of the historical information, the site consisted primarily of agricultural land with an apparent farmhouse located on the northern portion of the site from at least 1943 until between 1965 and 1975, when the site was developed with a small airport runway in the early 1960s. Several buildings consisting of an office, hangers, and storage buildings were developed at the north end of the runway from the early 1960s through the 1970s. The airport operated on-site as the Hillsboro Municipal Airport and Schronk Aero Spray (former crop dusting operation) from the early 1960s through 1993, when the City of Hillsboro moved their operations to an off-site location. Schronk Aero Spray continued operations on-site through 2004. The site has been unoccupied since at least 2004, and the majority of the on-site buildings associated with the airport, with the exception of the former office, have been removed since 2004.
- A review of available regulatory database information was conducted for specified federal and state agencies. One (1) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) facility and one Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) petroleum storage tank (PST) facility were identified within the specified search radii.

Hillsboro Airport was identified on-site as a TCEQ PST facility. Based on a review of the regulatory database, two 3,000-gallon USTs were installed at the site in 1966 and are listed as temporarily out of use as of October 31, 1988. The contents of the 3,000-gallon USTs were not listed in the regulatory database. Additionally, one 12,000-gallon kerosene UST was installed at the site in 1979 and is listed as temporarily out of use as of April 17, 1992. The USTs were constructed of single-walled steel, and were equipped with spill/overfill protection devices. The facility was not listed as a TCEQ leaking PST (LPST) facility. The PST file was reviewed at the Central TCEQ office in Austin, Texas. Based on a review of the file, the 3,000-gallon USTs contained gasoline. Additionally, based on a review of the facility UST registration form, the USTs were constructed of single-walled steel with an exterior asphaltic coating. The location of the USTs was not listed in the regulatory file.

According to Mr. Schronk, the two 3,000-gallon USTs contained 100-octane aviation fuel and were utilized on-site from the mid-1960s until the late 1980s, when they were temporarily taken out of service. Mr. Schronk indicated that the 3,000-gallon USTs are located to the adjacent north of the present-day office building and to the adjacent west of the former Building #2 and the present-day concrete ramp. Mr. Schronk indicated that in

1979 the airfield began utilizing turbine-powered aircraft and a 12,500-gallon Jet A UST was installed in the concrete-paved area between former Buildings #2 and #3. Mr. Schronk indicated that the 12,500-gallon UST was utilized on-site until the early 1990s, when it was temporarily taken out of service. In addition to the USTs identified in the regulatory database, Mr. Schronk indicated that a fourth 500-gallon aviation grade gasoline UST was installed on-site by a private plane owner and is no longer in service; however, he was unaware of the installation date or the length of time that the UST was in service. Terracon observed the 500-gallon UST located to the adjacent west of former Building #1. The UST was partially excavated and the top of the UST and associated piping was apparent. The UST appeared to be constructed of single-walled steel with no external coating.

Based on their age, length of time out of service, and on-site location, the USTs identified on-site through the regulatory review, interviews, and site observations constitute a REC in connection with the site.

The former Schronk Aero Spray was identified as an on-site EPA no further remedial action planned (NFRAP) facility. Based on a review of the regulatory database, an EPA discovery action was listed for the facility in 19121, a preliminary assessment was conducted in 1986, a site inspection was conducted in 1987, and the facility was eventually archived at the EPA in 1994. No violations were reported for the site and detailed information regarding the EPA's findings was not provided in the regulatory database. Terracon requested the NFRAP file from the EPA Region VI office in Dallas, Texas. Based on a review of the EPA NFRAP report, pesticide constituent concentrations above the current applicable TCEQ Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) Tier 1 protective concentration levels (PCLs) were identified in the surface soils in the vicinity of the former structures associated with the airport. The EPA's activities on-site are discussed in detail within the text of the report.

Mr. Schronk indicated that Schronk Aero Spray operated a crop dusting operation at the site from the mid-1960s through 2004. Mr. Schronk was not aware of the EPA activities at the site. According to Mr. Schronk, operations at Schronk Aero Spray consisted of storage and mixing of herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, pesticides, and defoliants. Mr. Schronk indicated that chemicals were stored in both dry and liquid forms from the 1960s through the 1970s; however, the chemical storage has consisted primarily of liquids since the 1970s. Mr. Schronk indicated that the majority of the bulk chemical storage associated with the Schronk Aero Spray operation was stored in Buildings #1 and #2 (as indicated on Figure 2B of Appendix A). Mr. Schronk indicated that a closed loop chemical mixing system consisting of two ASTs (300- and 700-gallon) and a 5-gallon can removal/crushing device was located in Building #2. The system was then plumbed (aboveground) to two approximate 200-gallon loading ASTs and an approximate 700-gallon water AST located along the southern exterior wall of Building #2. Mr. Schronk indicated that the closed loop

system was used from the 1960s through the early 1990s. Afterward, the chemicals were typically mixed by hand in an AST. Based on the nature and duration of the previous onsite operations, the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray crop dusting operation constitutes a REC in connection with the site.

Recommendations

- Based on the findings of this assessment, Terracon recommends that additional investigation be conducted to evaluate if the site has been affected by potential releases from the on-site underground storage tanks associated with the former Hillsboro Airport.
- Terracon recommends that additional investigation be conducted to determine if the site
 has been affected by potential releases and known releases (staining and distressed
 vegetation) from the former on-site chemical storage and usage associated with the former
 on-site Schronk Aero Spray crop dusting operation.
- Terracon recommends that additional investigation be conducted to determine if the site
 has been affected by potential releases from the on-site septic system based on the
 reported use and storage of bulk agricultural chemicals on-site associated with the former
 on-site Schronk Aero Spray crop dusting operation.
- Terracon recommends that if the on-site water well is not to be used in the future, it should be plugged in accordance with the Texas Water Well Driller's Rule 30 TAC 338.48, and that a Plugging Report number TNRCC-0055 be filed with the State of Texas Water Well Driller's Board. If the water well is to be used in the future, the well water should be tested by a licensed laboratory to determine if the water from the well is potable.

PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT Airfield Tract SEC of Highway 81 and County Road 4231 Hillsboro, Hill County, Texas 76645 **Project No. 94067282D**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Site Description**

Site Description

Site Name	Airfield Tract		
Site Location/Address	SEC of Highway 81 and County Road 4231, Hillsboro, Hill County, Texas 76645		
Land Area	Approximately 121 acres		
Additional Site Improvements	An abandoned airport with an associated office building, a rural residence, four underground storage tanks (USTs), water well, a septic tank, concrete- and asphalt-paved drives and runway, and overhead utilities.		

The site location is depicted on Figure 1 of Appendix A, which was reproduced from a portion of the USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map. A Site Plan of the site and adjoining properties, and Airfield Detail and Farm Detail maps are included as Figures 2A, 2B, and 2C of Appendix A, respectively. Acronyms and terms used in this report are described in Appendix E.

1.2 Scope of Services

This ESA was performed in accordance with our proposal dated April 11, 2006. The purpose of this ESA is to assist the client in developing information to identify recognized environmental conditions¹ (RECs) in connection with the site as reflected by the scope of this report. This ESA report will not satisfy the practices that constitute all appropriate inquiries into the previous ownership and uses of the property consistent with good commercial or customary practice as defined in 42 U.S.C. §9601(35)(B) to establish the CERCLA Landowner Liability Protections nor does the ESA meet the current ASTM E 1527-05 practice for conducting Phase I environmental site assessments. This purpose was undertaken through user-provided information, a regulatory database review, historical and physical records

¹ Recognized Environmental Conditions" are defined as "the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products on a property under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property or into the ground, ground water, or surface water of the property. The term includes hazardous substances or petroleum products even under conditions of compliance with laws. The term is not intended to include de minimis conditions that generally do not present a material risk of harm to the public health or the environment and that generally would not be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies.

review, interviews, including local government inquiries, as applicable, user-provided information, and a visual noninvasive reconnaissance of the site and adjoining properties. Limitations are evident from reviewing the applicable scope of services and the report text.

1.3 Standard of Care

This ESA was performed in accordance with generally accepted practices of this profession undertaken in similar studies at the same time and in the same geographical area. We have endeavored to meet this standard of care but may be limited by conditions encountered during performance, a client-driven scope of services, or inability to review information not received by the report date.

Phase I environmental site assessments, such as the one performed at this site, are of limited scope, are noninvasive and cannot eliminate the potential that hazardous, toxic or petroleum substances are present or have been released at the site beyond what is identified by the limited scope of this ESA. In conducting the limited scope of services described herein, certain sources of information and public records were not reviewed. It should be recognized that environmental concerns may be documented in public records that were not reviewed. No environmental site assessment can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for recognized environmental conditions in connection with a property. Performance of this practice is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty regarding the potential for recognized environmental conditions. No warranties, express or implied, are intended or made. The limitations herein must be considered when the user of this report formulates opinions as to risks associated with the site or otherwise uses the report for any other purpose. These risks may be further evaluated – but not eliminated – through additional research or assessment. We will, upon request, advise you of additional research or assessment options that may be available and associated costs.

1.4 Additional Scope Limitations and ASTM Exceptions

Based upon the agreed-on scope of services, this ESA did not include subsurface or other invasive assessments, business environmental risk evaluations or other services not particularly identified and discussed herein. Reasonable attempts were made to obtain information within the scope and time constraints set forth by the client; however, in some instances, information requested is not or was not received by the issuance date of the report. Consideration of such information is beyond the scope of this assessment. Information obtained for this ESA was received from several sources that we believe to be reliable; nonetheless, the authenticity or reliability of these sources cannot and is not warranted hereunder. Purchase price data, specialized knowledge or experience of the client, and activities and land use limitations, and environmental lien information were not provided by the client for evaluation unless otherwise specified herein. This ESA was further limited by the following:

- Credentials of the environmental assessors (resumes) and of the company (Statement of Qualifications) have not been included in this report but are available upon request.
- Pertinent documents are referred in the text of this report, and a separate reference section has not been included.
- Historic information was not provided back to 1940. Uses of the site were described only
 as far back as 1943 because the site was undeveloped as of this date, and at the direction
 of the client, land title records were not reviewed.
- At the time of the site reconnaissance, the on-site airfield office structure was locked and inaccessible.

This report represents our service to you as of the report date and constitutes our final document; its text may not be altered after final issuance. Findings in this report are based upon the site's current utilization, information derived from the most recent reconnaissance and from other activities described herein; such information is subject to change. Certain indicators of the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products may have been latent, inaccessible, unobservable or not present during the most recent reconnaissance and may subsequently become observable (such as after site renovation or development). Further, these services are not to be construed as legal interpretation or advice.

1.5 Reliance

This ESA report has been prepared for the exclusive use and reliance of City of Hillsboro. Use or reliance by any other party is prohibited without the written authorization of City of Hillsboro and Terracon.

Reliance on the ESA by the client and all authorized parties will be subject to the terms, conditions and limitations stated in the proposal, ESA report, and Terracon's Terms and Conditions. The limitation of liability defined in the Terms and Conditions is the aggregate limit of Terracon's liability to the client and all relying parties.

2.0 PHYSICAL SETTING

Physical Setting

PHYSICAL SETTING IN	FORMATION FOR SITE AND SURROUNDING AREA	SOURCE					
Topography (Refer to Appendix A for an excerpt of the Topographic Map)							
Site Elevation	Ranging from 620 to 660 feet above mean sea level						
Surface Runoff/ Topographic Gradient	Sloping primarily toward the south	Hillsboro East, Texas USGS Topographic Map,					
Closest Surface Water	An unnamed drainage channel located along the southern portion of the eastern site boundary and the southern site boundary.	Dated 1966 Photorevised 1978					
FEMA Map							
Zone	Zone X	FEMA Agency Flood Insurance Rate map, Community Panel Numbers					
Description:	Areas determined to be outside the 500-year floodplain.	4801210005A and 4801210008A Dated August 9, 1977					
Soil Characteristics							
Soil Type:	Ferris-Heiden complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes; Houston Black clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes; Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes; Venus loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes.	Hill County, Texas USDA, Natural Resource Conservation Service Soil Survey issued					
Description:	See Appendix F	November 1978					
Geology/Hydrogeology							
Formation:	Eagle Ford Formation						
Description:	Geologically, the site is located on the Eagle Ford Formation of Cretaceous age, which overlies the Woodbine Sandstone. The Eagle Ford Formation consists of a dark gray clay shale with thin beds of limestone, sandstone, bentonite and septarian concretions. The Eagle Ford Formation is approximately 200 to 300 feet thick in the study area, and exhibits low permeability.	Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin, <u>Geologic</u> <u>Atlas of Texas Dallas Sheet</u> , 1972 Revised 1987					
Primary Aquifer	Trinity Group	Groundwater Atlas of the U.S., Segment 4, Hydrologic Investigations Atlas 730-E, USGS, 1996					
*Hydrogeologic Gradient:	Not known – may be inferred to be parallel to topographic gradient, which is toward the south (However, see discussion below)	Hillsboro East, Texas USGS Topographic Map, Dated 1966 Photorevised 1978					
Site Water Source	City of Hillsboro	Interviews with former on- site personnel					

^{*}The groundwater flow direction and the depth to shallow groundwater, if present, would likely vary depending upon seasonal variations in rainfall and the depth to the soil/bedrock interface. Without the benefit of on-site groundwater monitoring wells surveyed to a datum, groundwater depth and flow direction beneath the site cannot be ascertained.

3.0 HISTORICAL USE INFORMATION

3.1 Historical Topographic Maps

Readily available USGS historical topographic maps were obtained from Terracon's in-house library, and selected maps were reviewed to identify RECs in connection with the site. Selected historical topographic maps are summarized below:

Historical Topographic Maps

USGS Map/Date	Direction	Description
Hillsboro East.	Site	The site is developed with the former Hillsboro Municipal Airport (runway, taxiway, and three associated structures, an apparent unimproved road, and the present-day farmhouse. An underground pipeline easement transects the southern portion of the site in an east-west orientation (1966). An additional structure associated with the airport has been developed on the northwest portion of the site (1978).
Texas USGS Topographic	Northwest	An unimproved road (C.R. 4231) abuts the site to the northwest followed by vacant land (1966-1978).
Map, Dated 1966 Photorevised 1978	966 Northeast	Vacant land, an apparent ancillary structure to the on-site farmhouse, and an unnamed drainage channel abut the site to the northeast (1966-1978).
		An apparent drainage channel, an underground pipeline easement and vacant land abut the site to the southeast (1966-1978).
	Southwest	An improved road (present-day Highway 81) and an underground pipeline easement abut the site to the southwest followed by vacant land (1966-1978).

The former airport identified on-site is further discussed in Sections 3.2, 3.6, 3.7, 4.1, and 5.2.

The pipeline easement identified on the southern portion of the site is further discussed in Section 5.2.

3.2 Historical Aerial Photographs

Selected historical aerial photographs from the Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service (ASCS), Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and United States Geological Survey (USGS) were reviewed at approximate 10 to 15 year intervals, if readily available, to identify environmental conditions in connection with the site. A photo's quality and scale may limit evaluation of these aerials. Copies of selected aerial photographs are included in Appendix B. Selected photographs are summarized below:

- ASCS, ID# 331, December 12, 1943, 1"=650"
- USGS, ID# 1-94, April 23, 1965, 1"=1,000"
- TXDOT, ID# 13, November 3, 1975, 1"=1,000"

- USGS, ID# N/A, January 19, 1995, 1"=1,260"
- USGS, ID# N/A, January 1996, 1"=1,000"
- USDA, ID# N/A, 2004, 1"=1,000"

Historical Aerial Photographs

Direction	Description
Site	The majority of the site consists of agricultural land. The present-day farmhouse is located along the eastern site boundary on the northern portion of the site. A small creek is apparent on the southern portion of the site and an unimproved road is apparent on the west-central portion of the site (1943). The present-day runway has been developed (1965). The present-day office building and three associated structures have been developed on the northwest portion of the site (1975). Four additional small structures associated with the airport have been developed on the northwest portion of the site (1995-1996). One of the airport structures has been removed from the northwest portion of the site (2004).
Northwest	An unimproved road (present-day C.R. 4231) abuts the site to the northwest followed by agricultural land (1943-2004).
Northeast	Agricultural land and five apparent ancillary structures associated with the on-site farmhouse abut the site to the northeast (1943-1975). Three of the ancillary structures abutting the northern portion of the site to the northeast have been removed (1995-2004).
Southeast	Agricultural land and an apparent creek abut the site to the southeast (1943-2004).
Southwest	Agricultural land abuts the site to the southwest (1943). Present-day Highway 81 has been developed abutting the southwestern site boundary (1965-2004).

The former on-site airport is further discussed in Sections 3.6, 3.7, 4.1, and 5.2.

Based on the review of the aerial photographs, no evidence of landfilling, mineral production, or open pits was identified on or adjacent to the site, which might environmentally impact the site.

3.3 Historical City Directories

Based on inquiries to the Hillsboro Public Library, historical city directories are not available for the site area.

3.4 Historical Fire Insurance Maps

In the late nineteenth century, the Sanborn Company began preparing maps of central business districts for use by fire insurance companies. These maps were updated and expanded geographically periodically through the twentieth century. The Sanborn maps often indicate construction materials of specific building structures and the location of gasoline storage tanks. Based upon inquiries to GeoSearch, Sanborn Maps were not available for the site area.

3.5 Ownership Information

At the direction of the client, land title records were not reviewed as part of the scope of services. However, based on an interview with Ms. Sandra Barner with the City of Hillsboro, the Hillsboro Economic Development Corporation is the current site owner.

3.6 Historical Interviews

Terracon interviewed Mr. Gerry Schronk, of Schronk Aero Spray, a former operator of the on-site airport. According to Mr. Schronk, the on-site airport was originally developed in the early 1960s as the Hillsboro Municipal Airport and was operated in part by the City of Hillsboro until 1993, when the city moved their operation to an off-site location.

Mr. Schronk indicated that Schronk Aero Spray operated a crop dusting operation at the site from the mid-1960s through 2004. Mr. Schronk was not aware of the EPA activities at the site. According to Mr. Schronk, operations at Schronk Aero Spray consisted of storage and mixing of herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, pesticides, and defoliants. indicated that chemicals were stored in both dry and liquid forms from the 1960s through the 1970s; however, the chemical storage consisted primarily of liquids since the 1970s. Mr. Schronk indicated that the majority of the bulk chemical storage associated with the Schronk Aero Spray operation was stored in Buildings #1 and #2 (as indicated on Figure 2B of Appendix A). Mr. Schronk indicated that a closed loop chemical mixing system consisting of two ASTs (300- and 700-gallon) and a 5-gallon can removal/crushing device was located in Building #2. The system was then plumbed (aboveground) to two approximate 200-gallon loading ASTs and an approximate 700-gallon water AST located along the southern exterior wall of Building #2. Mr. Schronk indicated that the closed loop system was used from the 1960s through the early 1990s. Afterward, the chemicals were typically mixed by hand in an AST. Based on the nature and duration of the previous on-site operations, the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray crop dusting operation constitutes a REC in connection with the site.

In addition to the crop dusting chemical storage, Mr. Schronk indicated that two fuel ASTs were located within Building #2. Mr. Schronk indicated that the approximate 250-gallon gasoline and diesel ASTs were utilized for fueling on-site vehicles. Mr. Schronk indicated that the fuel ASTs were not often used and that he was unaware of how long they had been located on-site. In addition to the fuel ASTs, four (4) underground storage tanks (USTs) are located on the airfield portion of the site. Mr. Schronk indicated that two 3,000-gallon 100-octane aviation fuel USTs were installed at the site in the mid-1960s. The 3,000-gallon USTs were utilized for fueling aircraft on-site until the late 1980s, when they were temporarily taken out of service. In 1979 the airfield began utilizing turbine powered aircraft and a 12,500-gallon Jet A UST was installed on-site. Mr. Schronk indicated that the 12,500-gallon UST was utilized on-site until the early 1990s, when it was temporarily taken out of service. Additionally, Mr. Schronk indicated that a fourth 500-gallon aviation grade gasoline UST was

installed on-site by a private plane owner and is no longer in service; however, he was unaware of the installation date or the length of time that the UST was in service.

Mr. Schronk indicated that all of the USTs on-site consisted of single-walled steel and were not equipped with automatic leak detection equipment. Mr. Schronk indicated that the USTs were manually checked for inventory using stick measurements. Mr. Schronk was not aware of any past releases or overfilling incidents associated with the USTs. The on-site USTs are further discussed in Sections 3.7, 4.1 and 5.2.

3.7 Prior Report Review

Previous environmental or geotechnical reports of environmental significance for the site were requested from the client and site contact. The following environmental reports were provided for review.

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Proposed Hillsboro Industrial Tract – Airfield Tract, Highway 81 and C.R. 4231, Hillsboro, Texas, prepared by Adams Consulting Engineers, Inc., and dated February 2004.

Terracon reviewed a prior Phase I ESA prepared by Adams Consulting Engineers, Inc. (ACEI) dated February 2004. Based on a review of the prior ESA, ACEI's assessment was conducted on the 121-acre Airfield Tract, located on the western portion of the current site. At the time of the ACEI ESA, the former Schronk Aero Spray operation and airfield buildings were located at the site. ACEI identified the on-site buildings as office, storage, and hanger use. ACEI observed pesticide chemical storage ranging from small 1-gallon containers to ASTs in Buildings #1, #2, and #3. ACEI collected four composite soil samples at the site (exact locations unknown). One of the soil samples, which was collected from the soils in the vicinity of Building #2 was submitted for analysis of pesticides. Based on a review of the laboratory analysis, the following constituents were reported above the laboratory detection limits: 4,4-DDD (2,100 μ g/Kg), 4,4-DDE (1,420 μ g/Kg), 4,4-DDT (4,500 μ g/Kg), dieldrin (700 μ g/Kg), endosulfan I (700 μ g/Kg), endosulfan sulfate (2,670 μ g/Kg), endrin aldehyde (2,450 μ g/Kg), and toxaphene (113,000 μ g/Kg). Laboratory analysis was not included for the remaining samples collected.

Additionally, ACEI identified three USTs at the site; however, the location, capacity, contents, age, or status of the USTs was not indicated in the ACEI report. Based on the findings of the prior report, ACEI recommended a "Phase II ESA be conducted to evaluate soils around and under the slab of the building used by Schronk crop dusting for the area and depth extent of contamination." Additionally, ACEI recommended that a "Phase II ESA, surface and subsurface, be conducted in the area around the identified three underground petroleum storage tanks and the aboveground agricultural chemical storage tanks to determine if any leaks or spills of petroleum products or agricultural chemical have occurred."

4.0 REGULATORY RECORDS REVIEW

The United States EPA and State of Texas database information was provided by GeoSearch, a contract information services company, for indications of environmental concern on and in the vicinity of the site. Information in this section is subject to the accuracy of the data provided by the information services company and the date at which the information is updated, and the scope herein did not include location of facilities listed as "unlocatable."

In some of the following subsections, the words up-gradient, cross-gradient and down-gradient refer to the topographic gradient in relation to the site. As stated previously, the groundwater flow direction and the depth to shallow groundwater, if present, would likely vary depending upon seasonal variations in rainfall and the depth to the soil/bedrock interface. Without the benefit of on-site groundwater monitoring wells surveyed to a datum, groundwater depth and flow direction beneath the site cannot be ascertained.

4.1 Federal and State Databases

Listed below are the names and number of facilities identified on federal and state databases within the indicated search areas. Database definition, descriptions, and the database search report are included in Appendix C.

Federal and State Databases

Database	Description	Radius (Miles)	Identified Facilities			
	Federal					
NPL	NPL The National Priorities List (NPL) is the USEPA's database of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste facilities that have been listed for priority remedial actions under the Superfund Program.					
CERCLIS	The CERCLIS database is a compilation of facilities which the USEPA has investigated or is currently investigating for a release or threatened release of hazardous substances pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980. NFRAP (No Further Remedial Action Planned) refers to facilities that have been removed and archived from its inventory of CERCLA sites.	0.5	0			
RCRAC	The USEPA maintains a database of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities associated with treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) of hazardous materials that are undergoing "corrective action". A "corrective action" order is issued when there has been a release of hazardous waste or constituents into the environment from a RCRA facility.	1.0	0			

Database	Description	Radius (Miles)	Identified Facilities
RCRAT	The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act – Treatment, Storage and Disposal (RCRAT) database is a compilation by the USEPA of facilities that report storage, transportation, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste. Unlike the RCRAC database, the RCRAT database does not include RCRA facilities where corrective action is required.	0.5	0
RCRAG	The RCRA Generators/Handler database, also maintained by the USEPA, lists facilities that generate hazardous waste as part of their normal business practices. Generators are listed as large, small, or conditionally exempt. Large quantity generators (LQG) produce at least 1000 kg/month of non-acutely hazardous waste or 1 kg/month of acutely hazardous waste. Small quantity generators	0.1	0
Violators	(SQG) produce 100-1000 kg/month of non-acutely hazardous waste. Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQG) are those that generate less than 100 kg/month of non-acutely hazardous waste.	0.1	0
ERNS	The Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) is a listing compiled by the USEPA on reported releases of petroleum and hazardous substances to the air, soil and/or water.	Site	0
	State		
TXSF	The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) maintains a database of abandoned or inactive sites within the state that pose an unacceptable risk to public health and safety or the environment, but which do not qualify for action under the federal Superfund program (NPL). Information in this database includes any recent developments and the anticipated action for these sites.	1.0	0
VCP	The TCEQ maintains a database of facilities classified as Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) facilities (or state equivalent CERCLIS (SCL) in the State of Texas. The VCP provides administrative, technical, and legal incentives to encourage the cleanup of contaminated sites in Texas.	0.25	0
MSWLF	The TCEQ maintains a database of Municipal Solid Waste Landfill facilities located within Texas. The database information may include the facility name, class, operation type, area, estimated operational life, and owner.	0.5	0
CALF	The TCEQ maintains a database of Closed and Abandoned Landfills located within Texas. This listing includes "unauthorized sites," which have no permit and are considered abandoned. The database information may include the facility name, location, status, area, and contents.		0
LPST	The TCEQ provides a computer generated database of the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks in the State of Texas.	0.5	0
PST	The TCEQ has compiled a database of registered Underground Storage Tanks in the State of Texas, which may include the owner and description of the USTs. This database may also include registered Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs).	0.1	1

Database	Description	Radius (Miles)	Identified Facilities
SPILLS	Listing of spills reported to the TCEQ. Information includes releases of hazardous or potential hazardous chemical/materials into the environment.	Site	0
IOP	Contains information on all sites that are in the Innocent Owner/ Operator Program (IOP).	0.25	0
IHW	Database of Industrial & Hazardous Waste (IHW) registered facilities reported by waste handlers, generators and shippers in Texas.	0.1	0
DCR	Dry Cleaner Registration (DCR) registered facilities for solvents with TCEQ.	0.25	0

The following table summarizes the site-specific information provided by the database and/or gathered by this office for identified facilities. Additional discussion for selected facilities may follow the summary table.

Listed Facilities

Facility Name and Location	Estimated Distance/Direction/Topographic Position	Database Listings	
Hillsboro Airport	On-site	PST	
Highway 81	On-site	101	
Schronk Aero Spray	On-site	NFRAP	
East side of Highway 81	OII-Site		

Hillsboro Airport

Hillsboro Airport was identified on-site as a TCEQ PST facility. Based on a review of the regulatory database, two 3,000-gallon USTs were installed at the site in 1966 and are listed as temporarily out of use as of October 31, 1988. The contents of the 3,000-gallon USTs were not listed in the regulatory database. Additionally, one 12,000-gallon kerosene UST was installed at the site in 1979 and is listed as temporarily out of use as of April 17, 1992. The USTs were constructed of single-walled steel, and were equipped with spill/overfill protection devices. The facility was not listed as a TCEQ leaking PST (LPST) facility. The PST file was reviewed at the Central TCEQ office in Austin, Texas. Based on a review of the file, the 3,000-gallon USTs contained gasoline. Additionally, based on a review of the facility UST registration form, the USTs were constructed of single-walled steel with an exterior asphaltic coating. The location of the USTs was not listed in the regulatory file.

According to Mr. Schronk, the two 3,000-gallon USTs contained 100-octane aviation fuel and were utilized on-site from the mid-1960s until the late 1980s, when they were temporarily taken out of service. Mr. Schronk indicated that the 3,000-gallon USTs are located to the

adjacent north of the present-day office building and to the adjacent west of the former Building #2 and the present-day concrete ramp. Mr. Schronk indicated that in 1979 the airfield began utilizing turbine-powered aircraft and a 12,500-gallon Jet A UST was installed in the concrete-paved area between former Buildings #2 and #3. Mr. Schronk indicated that the 12,500-gallon UST was utilized on-site until the early 1990s, when it was temporarily taken out of service. In addition to the USTs identified in the regulatory database, Mr. Schronk indicated that a fourth 500-gallon aviation grade gasoline UST was installed on-site by a private plane owner and is no longer in service; however, he was unaware of the installation date or the length of time that the UST was in service. Terracon observed the 500-gallon UST located to the adjacent west of former Building #1. The UST was partially excavated and the top of the UST and associated piping was apparent. The UST appeared to be constructed of single-walled steel with no external coating.

Based on their age, length of time out of service, and on-site location, the USTs identified on-site through the regulatory review, interviews, and site observations constitute a REC in connection with the site.

Schronk Aero Spray

The former Schronk Aero Spray was identified as an on-site EPA no further remedial action planned (NFRAP) facility. Based on a review of the regulatory database, an EPA discovery action was listed for the facility in 19121, a preliminary assessment was conducted in 1986, a site inspection was conducted in 1987, and the facility was eventually archived at the EPA in 1994. No violations were reported for the site and detailed information regarding the EPA's findings was not provided in the regulatory database. Terracon interviewed Mr. Gerry Schronk of Schronk Aero Spray with regard to the prior on-site crop dusting operation. Terracon's interview with Mr. Schronk was previously discussed in Section 3.6.

Terracon reviewed a portion of the facility NFRAP file at the EPA Region VI office in Dallas, Texas. The NFRAP file reviewed consisted of a preliminary assessment of the site conducted by the EPA and a site inspection conducted on-site by the Texas Water Commission (TWC, predecessor to the TCEQ) at the request of the EPA. Based on a review of the regulatory file, Engineering Science, Inc. (ESI) was contracted by the EPA to conduct a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 3012 Preliminary Assessment at the site. ESI conducted an interview with Mr. Gerry Schronk and conducted a visual assessment of the site on February 20 and 28, 19121, respectively. According to ESI's report, Schronk Aero Spray has been located on-site since 1966. Operations at the site consisted of bulk chemical storage and chemical mixing associated with crop dusting operations. ESI identified the main bulk chemical storage and mixing area in Building #2 (as indicated on Figure 2) and an additional chemical storage area was identified in Building #3. ESI observed approximately 22 drums of Parathion and several cases of Bicep within Building #2 at the time of their visual assessment. Additionally, ESI observed a large quantity of chemicals within Building #3 including Bicep, Milocep, Nudrin, Lorsban, Galecron, Pydrin, Atrex, Hi Yield (Ethyl, Methyl)

Parathion), and Benlate. Additionally, an external chemical storage area was observed on the concrete paved area south of Building #3 where chemicals were stacked temporarily for loading and unloading.

ESI indicated that pesticides are mixed in a closed system designed for 5-gallon containers. The cans were opened and the contents were mixed in mixing ASTs within the closed system and were then pumped into the planes. Pesticides stored in 30- and 55-gallon drums were mixed in a 350-gallon AST and were then pumped into the planes. Spent chemical containers were triple rinsed with water. The rinsate was pumped into the planes and was dispensed over the crop fields being treated. No chemical waste streams were identified through interview or observations during ESI's visual assessment. The rinsed 5-gallon chemical containers were crushed and disposed at the Hillsboro landfill as well as other local landfills. The rinsed 55-gallon drums were stored in a truck trailer located between Buildings #1 and #2 as well as in Building #3 and were eventually shipped to Evans Cooperative in Harvey, Louisiana for disposal. At the time of the ESI assessment, approximately 90 empty 55-gallon drums were observed within the trailer and approximately 75 empty chemical containers were observed within Buildings #2 and #3. ESI did not note staining or residue in the vicinity of the chemical storage or empty container storage areas. However, minor ground stains were noted at the south end of the paved taxiway, which ESI attributed to mechanical oil leaks from planes.

Between Buildings #2 and #3, ESI observed a concrete curbed pit area where herbicides were loaded and storage drums were located. Additionally, ESI observed a drain hole within the concrete area of the hanger apron (southeast of Building #2), which received rinsate from washing the exterior of the airplanes. ESI noted that the drain appeared to be connected to a small erosion path west of Building #2 that connected to the drainage ditch which runs parallel to Highway 81. Based on the presence of the observed floor drain and pit area where loading operations are conducted, ESI recommended that a low priority site inspection be conducted under the RCRA 3012 program.

Based on the findings of the preliminary assessment, the EPA referred the site to the TWC for further assessment in July 1986. ESI, under contract from the TWC, conducted a TWC Site Inspection at the site on March 10, 1987. ESI's site inspection consisted of an interview with Mr. Edward Schronk, on-site reconnaissance, and soil sample collection activities. ESI described the site as located on top of a hill with the predominant slope on-site toward the south, toward Bond Creek. In addition, the northern portion of the airfield slopes toward the north and east. ESI identified drinking water on-site as provided by a rural water service. Mr. Schronk indicated that a water well is located north of the on-site office building. Mr. Schronk indicated that the water well could not be used; however, was not plugged. Additionally, Mr. Schronk indicated that the well casing is constructed of concrete/asbestos.

ESI identified approximately 200 empty containers, consisting mainly of drums, noted in good condition. The containers were stored in a storage trailer (drums only) and within Building #2 (drums and small plastic and metal containers). A concrete pad area south of Building #2 was used as the main mixing/loading area. A drain and a concrete curbed Galecron pesticide tank formerly existed at the site in this area. Mr. Schronk indicated that the drain was formerly attached to a sump which had been filled with concrete since the time of the preliminary assessment.

ESI collected five soil samples at the site (sample locations are depicted on Figure 3 of Appendix A). Soil sample TWC-01 was collected from surface soils in an unvegetated area north of the airstrip and east of the plane parking area. Soil sample TWC-02 was a composite of equal amounts of soils collected from east and west of the concrete pad area in the vicinity of Building #2. Soil sample TWC-03 and TWC-06 (duplicates) were collected from soils in the unvegetated runoff path extending southeast from the concrete pad area and parallel to the airstrip. Soil sample TWC-04 was collected from the drainage ditch west of the concrete pad between Buildings #2 and #3. In addition to the soil samples collected, ESI collected a field blank water sample. ESI submitted the samples for analysis of various pesticide constituents including toxaphene, arsenic, monocrotophos, metolachlor, fenvalerate, methyl parathion, and DDT. The results of the ESI sample analysis is described in the following table. Constituents not detected in the samples submitted are not included in the table. In addition to the soil samples collected by ESI, a soil sample collected during a prior ESA conducted by ACEI (previously discussed in Section 3.7) is included in the following table:

Airfield Tract Prior Sampling on Airport Tract Terracon Project No. 94067282D											
Sample Location	Date	Arsenic	DDD	DDE	DDT	Dieldrin	Endosulfan I	Endosulfan Sulfate	Endrin Aldehyde	Monocrotophos	Toxaphene
TWC-01	3/10/1987	109.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.48
TWC-02 (Composite)	3/10/1987	460.81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<0.01	35.6
TWC-03 ¹	3/10/1987	206.38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<0.01	<0.05
TWC-04	3/10/1987	37.25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.020	1,079
TWC-05 (Field Blank - Liquid)	3/10/1987	N/A	N/A	N/A	<0.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<0.01	<0.001
TWC-06 ¹	3/10/1987	166.92	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.032	8.78
ACEI ² (Composite)	1/9/2004	N/A	2.1	1.42	4.5	7.0	7.0	2.67	2.45	N/A	113
TRRP Tier 1 Soil PCL, 30-Area, Tots	Acre Source	24	14	10	5.4	0.15	47	380	19	15	1.2
TRRP Tier 1 Soil PCL, 30-A Area, GW	Acre Source Soil _{Ing}	2.5	6.5	5.9	7.4	0.024	15	2,300	310	0.015	5.8
TRRP Commercial/Ir PCL, 30-Ac Area, Tota	ndustrial Soil re Source Soil _{Comb}	200	100	73	68	1.1	120	4,100	200	32	17
TRRP Commercial/Ir PCL, 30-Ac Area, GW	Tier 1 Idustrial Soil	2.5	15	13	17	0.055	46	7,000	940	0.044	5.8

N/A – Not Analyzed
All concentrations are represented as ppm

1 – Samples TWC-03 and TWC-06 were collected as duplicates from the same area.

2 – The ACEI sample was a composite of soils in the vicinity of Building #2 (not represented on Figure 3)

Based on a review of the laboratory analysis, arsenic, dieldrin, monocrotophos, and toxaphene were detected at concentrations above the TCEQ Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) Tier 1 Residential Soil protective concentration levels (PCLs) for a 30-acre source area for the total soil combined (TotSoilComb) and groundwater soil ingestion (GWSoillng) exposure pathways. Additionally, arsenic, dieldrin, and toxaphene were detected at concentrations above the TCEQ TRRP Tier 1 Commercial/Industrial Soil PCLs for a 30-acre source area for the TotSoilComb and GWSoillng exposure pathways.

Based on their on-site reconnaissance and soil sampling activities, ESI reported the following conclusions:

"Since the well casing may contain asbestos, since the high concentrations of toxaphene (1,079 ppm) are detected in the off-site drainage ditch soils, since total arsenic concentrations are as high as 460 ppm in on-site soils, since the site is on a hill which drains to floodplain areas, and since clay surface soils promote surface runoff, a high hazard potential is considered appropriate for this site. Therefore, a follow-up site inspection is recommended for the Hillsboro Municipal Airport to determine the extent and specific nature of site contamination."

An EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Tentative Disposition form, prepared by David T. Cook (presumably of the EPA) and dated September 23, 1987, was included in the file. Based on a review of the form, Additional investigative action, to be handled by the state, was recommended for the site with a scheduled date of inspection of February 1988. The recommended actions included:

- "Sample sediment at the mouth of Katy Lake, 900' upstream from mouth of Katy Lake and immediately upstream and downstream from point at which drainage path leading from airport operations area enters Bond Creek."
- "Determine uses of Katy Lake."
- "Sample sediment immediately upstream and downstream from point at which drainage path leading from airport operations area enters Little Hackberry Creek."
- "Sample nearest well (preferably on-site well) which draws from the Woodbine Aquifer."

Documentation of completion of the recommended actions was not included in the file reviewed. Additionally, discussion of the results of the above mentioned recommended actions was not referenced in subsequent documentation included in the file. Based on this information, it does not appear that the recommended actions were conducted.

A memorandum to the file was reviewed that indicated the file was reopened on February 15, 1991, to conduct a site inspection and prioritize the site. A memorandum from Ecology and Environment, Inc. (EEI, a contractor for the EPA) to Chris Peterson of the Region VI EPA office, dated August 18, 1994, was included in the file. The memorandum consisted of a

narrative summary of the prior EPA preliminary assessment and TWC site inspection conducted by ESI. The memorandum concluded that:

- "Groundwater is not used as a drinking water source within the target distance limit for the Groundwater Migration Pathway. No wells are located within ¼ mile of the site, and there is no known groundwater usage in the area."
- "Drainage from the site and surface water usage within the target distance limit of the Surface Water Migration Pathway is not known."
- "The number of on-site workers is not known for the Soil Exposure Pathway. No resident individuals live on-site. The number of Soil Exposure Pathway targets is not known."
- "The site is located in a rural area and lacks a substantial number of targets for the Air Migration Pathway. Sensitive environments have not been identified within the target distance limit for the Air Mitigation Pathway."

An EPA Superfund Site Strategy Recommendation form dated August 23, 1994, was included in the file. Based on a review of the form, the EPA recommended that, based on a review of the EEI memorandum, the site receive a No Further Remedial Action Planned under Superfund (NFRAP) decision. Additionally, the form indicated that the site has been referred to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC, predecessor to the TCEQ) for possible assessment under the state regulatory authorities for solid wastes.

Based on the nature and duration of the previous on-site operations and the reported constituent concentrations in on-site soils above the applicable TRRP Tier 1 PCLs, the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray crop dusting operation constitutes a REC in connection with the site.

Based on a review of the GeoSearch report, GeoSearch reported nine (9) unlocatable facilities. These facilities are listed in the GeoSearch report in Appendix C. Determining the location of unlocatable facilities is beyond the scope of this assessment; however, one of the listed unlocatable facilities was located on-site and was previously discussed in this section. In addition, a review of the zip code scan section of the GeoSearch report identified no additional facilities within the specified search radii.

4.2 Local Agency Inquiries

4.2.1 Fire Department

The Hillsboro Fire Department was contacted by letter regarding documentation, which might indicate recognized environmental conditions on the site. According to Chief Burney Baskett of the Hillsboro Fire Department, no records of structural fire or hazardous materials responses were on file for the site.

5.0 SITE RECONNAISSANCE

5.1 General Site Information

Information contained in this section is based on a visual reconnaissance conducted while walking through the site and the accessible interior areas of structures, if any, located on the site. A summary of information obtained from interviews and other references presented in the following subsections is also provided. Figure 2 in Appendix A is a Site Plan of the site. Photo documentation of the site at the time of the visual reconnaissance is provided in Appendix D.

General Site Information

Site Reconnaiss	ance					
Field Personn	nel	Theron V. Epp				
Reconnaissar	nce Date	May 18, 2006				
Weather		Sunny and 95°F				
Site Contact/1	Title	None				
Site Description		-				
Site Name		Airfield Tract				
Site Location/	'Address	SEC of Highway 81 Texas 76645	and County Road 4231	, Hillsboro, Hill County,		
Adjoining Stre	eets	Highway 81 (southwe	est) and County Road 423	1 (northwest)		
Land Area		Approximately 121 acres				
Land Area Desci	ription	!				
No. of Buildings	Four (4)	Year Constructed	Approx. Square Footage	No. of Floors		
Airport Office Residence		1960s 1940s	Unknown	Single-story		
Other Site Imp	provements	Four underground storage tanks (USTs), a water well, a septic tank, concrete- and asphalt-paved drives and runway, and overhead utilities.				
Z oning		Unknown				
Site Topograp	phic Relief	Gently sloping toward the south				
Site Utilities						
Electricity		TXU				
Drinking Wate	er	Hillco				
Wastewater		On-site septic system				
Natural Gas		None				
		I .				

The site is located at the southeast corner of Highway 81 and County Road (C.R.) 4231 in Hillsboro, Hill County, Texas. The site consists of an approximate 121-acre tract of land

developed with a former asphalt-paved airport runway, concrete building pads, an airfield office structure and a former farmhouse. Additional on-site improvements include four underground storage tanks (USTs), a water well, a septic tank, concrete- and asphalt-paved drives and overhead utilities. An underground petroleum pipeline easement transects the southern portion of the site in a east-west orientation. The site is currently unoccupied; however, the majority of the site is currently utilized as agricultural land.

5.2 Summary of Observations

The following table summarizes site observations and interviews. Affirmative responses (designated by an "X") are discussed in more detail in the subsections following the table.

Site Characteristics

Category	Item or Feature	Item or Feature Observed
	Emergency generators	
Site Operations,	Elevators	
Processes, and Equipment	Air compressors	
	Hydraulic lifts	
	Evidence of aboveground storage tanks	Х
Aboveground Chemical or Waste	Drums, barrels and/or containers ≥ 5 gallons	
Storage	Cleaning and/or similar supplies	
	MSDS	
	Evidence of underground storage tanks or ancillary UST equipment	Х
	Sumps, cisterns, catch basins and/or dry wells	
Underground Chemical or Waste	Grease traps	
Storage, Drainage or	Septic tanks and/or leach fields	Х
Collection Systems	Oil/water separators	
	Pipeline markers	Х
	Interior floor drains	
Electrical	Pad or pole mounted transformers and/or capacitors	Х
Transformers/ PCBs	Generators	

Category	Item or Feature	Item or Feature Observed
Evidence of Releases or Potential Releases	Stressed vegetation	X
	Stained soil	
	Stained pavement or similar surface	X
	Trash, debris and/or other waste materials	
	Dumping or disposal areas	
	Construction/demolition debris and/or dumped fill dirt	
	Surface water discoloration, odor, sheen, and/or free floating product	
	Strong, pungent or noxious odors	X
	Exterior pipe discharges and/or other effluent discharges	
	Laboratory hoods and/or Incinerators	
	Waste treatment systems and/or water treatment systems	
	Compressor blowdown	
Other Notable Site Features	Surface water bodies	
	Quarries or pits	
	Wells	X

Those entries above designated by an "X" indicate that the Item or Feature was observed during the site visit. These are discussed in more detail below. If no "X" designation appears above, then the Item or Feature was not observed on the date of the site visit.

5.2.1 Observations

Aboveground Chemical or Waste Storage

Evidence of Aboveground Storage Tanks

One approximate 300-gallon propane AST is located to the adjacent north of the office building located on the northwest portion of the site; however, due to the gaseous nature of propane (not a liquid at standard temperature and pressure), the AST does not appear to constitute a REC at this time.

Underground Chemical or Waste Storage, Drainage or Collection Systems

Evidence of Underground Storage Tanks or Ancillary UST Equipment

Multiple fill and access ports and vent pipes were observed on the northwest portion of the site in the vicinity of the current and former airfield structures. These ports and vent pipes correspond to the on-site USTs, which were previously discussed in Section 4.1.

Septic Tanks and/or Leach Fields

The office portion of the airfield is equipped with a septic system. Mr. Gerry Schronk, owner of the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray, indicated that the septic tank is located to the

adjacent north of the office building with the lateral lines extending northwest of the septic tank. Mr. Schronk indicated that the septic tank serviced the office building and that the other buildings associated with the airfield were not serviced by a septic system or municipal sewer system. Mr. Schronk stated that he was not aware of any problems associated with the operations of the on-site septic system. No evidence of stressed vegetation was observed in the vicinity of the on-site leach field; however, pesticide odors were apparent in the vicinity of the leach field as well as across the remainder of the northwest portion of the airfield. Based on the former on-site agricultural chemical and petroleum storage and use, the on-site septic system constitutes a REC.

Pipeline Markers

During the site reconnaissance, two petroleum pipeline markers (Louis Dreyfus Pipeline LP (Louis Dreyfus) and Magellan Pipeline Company, L.P. (Magellan)) were observed along the southern portion of the western site boundary. A verbal interview was conducted with Mr. Mike Tuttle, pipeline operator with Louis Dreyfus. According to Mr. Tuttle, Louis Dreyfus operates three pipelines within the on-site pipeline easement. The pipelines consist of a 12" diameter natural gas liquid (NGL) pipeline, an 8" diameter crude oil pipeline and a 12" diameter crude oil pipeline. Mr. Tuttle indicated that the NGL pipeline is active; however, the crude oil pipelines are idle. Mr. Tuttle indicated that Louis Dreyfus purchased the pipelines from Exxon Mobil in 2004 and that the pipelines were used in the same capacity under Exxon Mobil. Mr. Tuttle was not aware of the age of the pipelines; however, he indicated that he was unaware of any past or current releases associated with the pipeline easement in the site area.

According to Texas Rail Road Commission (RRC) records, Magellan operates one active petroleum pipeline in the easement. The pipeline is a 16" diameter refined product line. No listings of past releases from the Magellan pipeline were noted on the RRC website. Terracon attempted to contact Mr. Bob Miller, Real Estate Representative with Magellan; however, a response had not been received at the time of this report. Based on surface observations and a review of historical aerial photographs, evidence of distressed vegetation or releases was not observed along the surface of the pipeline easement. Based on site observations and the reported good operating history of the pipelines, the on-site pipeline easement does not appear to constitute a REC in connection wit the site at this time.

Electrical Transformers/PCBs

Pad or Pole Mounted Transformers

One pole-mounted transformer was noted on the site, during Terracon's inspection. The onsite transformer is owned and serviced by TXU; however, no information with regard to PCB content of the remaining transformer fluids was observed. Transformers contain mineral oil which may contain minor amounts of PCB and could be considered "PCB contaminated" (PCB content of 50-499 ppm).

TXU maintains responsibility for the transformer, and even if the transformer was "PCB contaminated," the utility company is not required to replace the transformer fluids until a release is identified. No evidence of current or prior releases was observed in the vicinity of the electrical equipment during the site reconnaissance. Based on this information, the on-site electrical equipment does not appear to constitute a REC at this time.

Evidence of Releases or Potential Releases

Stressed Vegetation

Stressed vegetation was observed to the adjacent south of Building #3 on the Airfield Tract during the site reconnaissance. The area was approximately 20 square feet in size. The potential cause of this stressed vegetation is a release of agricultural chemicals previously utilized on-site during the prior Schronk Aero Spray crop dusting operation. Additionally, a pesticide/herbicide odor was encountered throughout the northern portion of the Airfield Tract. Based upon size, olfactory data, and historic usage of the site, the area of stressed vegetation constitutes a REC in connection with the site.

Stained Pavement or Similar Surface

Stained concrete pavement was observed on the foundation of the central and southern portions of the former Building #3 (Airfield Tract). The staining was dark in color and encompassed an approximate 15 square-foot area. According to Mr. Schronk of the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray, a past release from a waste oil drum caused a stain in the southern portion of Building #3. Mr. Schronk was not aware of the remaining staining in the area, but indicated that during Schronk Aero Spray's operations, Building #3 was primarily utilized as an equipment and empty chemical container storage area, as well as miscellaneous storage including waste oil generated from occasional automobile oil changes conducted on-site.

In addition to the dark staining, multiple drum rings were observed throughout Building #2 and in the northern portion of Building #3. According to Mr. Schronk, Building #2 was the primary agricultural chemical storage and mixing area. Based on the historical operations on-site, the areas of staining observed in Building #3 and former bulk chemical storage located in Building #2 constitute RECs in connection with the site.

Strong, Pungent or Noxious Odors

Strong odors were detected near the area of the former buildings associated with the former Hillsboro Airport during the site reconnaissance. The odors became less noticeable on the southern and northern end of the Airfield Tract; however, the odors were detectable throughout the site when the wind was blowing across the site. The potential source of the odors was residual agricultural chemicals in the surface soil associated with the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray crop dusting operation. Based upon the prevalence of odors and the historic on-site crop dusting operations, these odors appear to constitute a REC.

Other Notable Site Features

Wells

Based on an interview conducted with Mr. Gerry Schronk of the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray operation, the former airfield portion of the site has access to the county water system. However, at the time of the site reconnaissance, a water well, not currently in use, was observed to the adjacent north of the office building, between the office and the out of use 3,000-gallon UST (previously discussed above) located on the northwest portion of the site. Terracon recommends that if the on-site water well is not to be used in the future, it should be plugged in accordance with the Texas Water Well Driller's Rule 30 TAC 338.48, and that a Plugging Report number TNRCC-0055 be filed with the State of Texas Water Well Driller's Board. If the water well is to be used in the future, the well water should be tested by a licensed laboratory to determine if the water from the well is potable.

5.2.2 Interviews Conducted During Visual Reconnaissance

The site was unoccupied at the time of the on-site reconnaissance; thus, no on-site personnel were available for interview at the time of the on-site reconnaissance.

6.0 ADJOINING/SURROUNDING PROPERTY RECONNAISSANCE

Visual observations of adjoining/surrounding properties (from site boundaries and readily accessible public areas) are summarized below.

Adjoining/Surrounding Properties

Direction	Description	
Northwest	County Road 4231 abuts the site to the northwest followed by agricultural land.	
Northeast	Agricultural land and two apparent barn structures abuts the site to the northeast.	
Southeast	Agricultural and wooded land abut the site to the southeast followed by a creek. A pipeline easement abuts the southern portion of the site to the southeast.	
Southwest	Highway 81 abuts the site to southwest followed by agricultural land. A pipeline easement abuts the southern portion of the site to the southwest.	

The pipeline easement was previously discussed in Section 5.2.

7.0 ADDITIONAL SERVICES

Per the agreed-on scope of services specified in the proposal, additional services (e.g., asbestos testing, wetlands evaluation, lead based paint testing, lead in drinking water testing, mold, indoor air quality and radon testing, etc.) were not conducted.

8.0 FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Findings and Conclusions

This Phase I ESA of the above-referenced site was performed in accordance with our proposal dated April 11, 2006, and in general accordance with the consensus document known as ASTM E 1527-00, a guide for conducting Environmental Site Assessments. Theron V. Epp of Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) performed the site reconnaissance on May 18, 2006.

A cursory summary of findings is provided below. However, details were not included or fully developed in this section, and the report must be read in its entirety for a comprehensive understanding of the items contained herein.

• The site is located at the southeast corner of Highway 81 and County Road (C.R.) 4231 in Hillsboro, Hill County, Texas. The site consists of an approximate 121-acre tract of land developed with a former asphalt-paved airport runway, concrete building pads, an airfield office structure and a former farmhouse. Additional on-site improvements include four underground storage tanks (USTs), a water well, a septic tank, concrete- and asphalt-paved drives and overhead utilities. An underground petroleum pipeline easement transects the southern portion of the site in a east-west orientation. The site is currently unoccupied; however, the majority of the site is currently utilized as agricultural land.

The office portion of the airfield is equipped with a septic system. Mr. Gerry Schronk, owner of the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray, indicated that the septic tank is located to the adjacent north of the office building with the lateral lines extending northwest of the septic tank. Mr. Schronk indicated that the septic tank serviced the office building and that the other buildings associated with the airfield were not serviced by a septic system or municipal sewer system. Mr. Schronk stated that he was not aware of any problems associated with the operations of the on-site septic system. No evidence of stressed vegetation was observed in the vicinity of the on-site leach field; however, pesticide odors were apparent in the vicinity of the leach field as well as across the remainder of the northwest portion of the airfield. Based on the former on-site agricultural chemical and petroleum storage and use, the on-site septic system constitutes a recognized environmental condition (REC).

Stressed vegetation was observed to the adjacent south of Building #3 on the Airfield Tract during the site reconnaissance. The area was approximately 20 square feet in size. The potential cause of this stressed vegetation is a release of agricultural chemicals previously utilized on-site during the prior Schronk Aero Spray crop dusting operation. Additionally, a pesticide/herbicide odor was encountered throughout the northern portion

of the Airfield Tract. Based upon size, olfactory data, and historic usage of the site, the area of stressed vegetation constitutes a REC in connection with the site.

Stained concrete pavement was observed on the foundation of the central and southern portions of the former Building #3 (Airfield Tract). The staining was dark in color and encompassed an approximate 15 square-foot area. According to Mr. Schronk of the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray, a past release from a waste oil drum caused a stain in the southern portion of Building #3. Mr. Schronk was not aware of the remaining staining in the area, but indicated that during Schronk Aero Spray's operations, Building #3 was primarily utilized as an equipment and empty chemical container storage area, as well as miscellaneous storage including waste oil generated from occasional automobile oil changes conducted on-site.

In addition to the dark staining, multiple drum rings were observed throughout Building #2 and in the northern portion of Building #3. According to Mr. Schronk, Building #2 was the primary agricultural chemical storage and mixing area. Based on the historical operations on-site, the areas of staining observed in Building #3 and former bulk chemical storage located in Building #2 constitute RECs in connection with the site.

Strong odors were detected near the area of the former buildings associated with the former Hillsboro Airport during the site reconnaissance. The odors became less noticeable on the southern and northern end of the Airfield Tract; however, the odors were detectable throughout the site when the wind was blowing across the site. The potential source of the odors was residual agricultural chemicals in the surface soil associated with the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray crop dusting operation. Based upon the prevalence of odors and the historic on-site crop dusting operations, these odors constitute a REC.

Based on an interview conducted with Mr. Gerry Schronk of the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray operation, the former airfield portion of the site has access to the county water system. However, at the time of the site reconnaissance, a water well, not currently in use, was observed to the adjacent north of the office building, between the office and the out of use 3,000-gallon UST (further discussed below) located on the northwest portion of the site. Terracon recommends that if the on-site water well is not to be used in the future, it should be plugged in accordance with the Texas Water Well Driller's Rule 30 TAC 338.48, and that a Plugging Report number TNRCC-0055 be filed with the State of Texas Water Well Driller's Board. If the water well is to be used in the future, the well water should be tested by a licensed laboratory to determine if the water from the well is potable.

During the site reconnaissance, two petroleum pipeline markers (Louis Dreyfus Pipeline LP and Magellan Pipeline Company, L.P.) were observed along the southern portion of the western site boundary. Based on site observations and information obtained from the

pipeline operators, as discussed in the text of the report, the on-site pipeline easement does not appear to constitute a REC in connection with the site at this time.

- Based on a review of the historical information, the site consisted primarily of agricultural land with an apparent farmhouse located on the northern portion of the site from at least 1943 until between 1965 and 1975, when the site was developed with a small airport runway in the early 1960s. Several buildings consisting of an office, hangers, and storage buildings were developed at the north end of the runway from the early 1960s through the 1970s. The airport operated on-site as the Hillsboro Municipal Airport and Schronk Aero Spray (former crop dusting operation) from the early 1960s through 1993, when the City of Hillsboro moved their operations to an off-site location. Schronk Aero Spray continued operations on-site through 2004. The site has been unoccupied since at least 2004, and the majority of the on-site buildings associated with the airport, with the exception of the former office, have been removed since 2004.
- A review of available regulatory database information was conducted for specified federal
 and state agencies. One (1) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) No Further
 Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) facility and one Texas Commission on Environmental
 Quality (TCEQ) petroleum storage tank (PST) facility were identified within the specified
 search radii.

Hillsboro Airport was identified on-site as a TCEQ PST facility. Based on a review of the regulatory database, two 3,000-gallon USTs were installed at the site in 1966 and are listed as temporarily out of use as of October 31, 1988. The contents of the 3,000-gallon USTs were not listed in the regulatory database. Additionally, one 12,000-gallon kerosene UST was installed at the site in 1979 and is listed as temporarily out of use as of April 17, 1992. The USTs were constructed of single-walled steel, and were equipped with spill/overfill protection devices. The facility was not listed as a TCEQ leaking PST (LPST) facility. The PST file was reviewed at the Central TCEQ office in Austin, Texas. Based on a review of the file, the 3,000-gallon USTs contained gasoline. Additionally, based on a review of the facility UST registration form, the USTs were constructed of single-walled steel with an exterior asphaltic coating. The location of the USTs was not listed in the regulatory file.

According to Mr. Schronk, the two 3,000-gallon USTs contained 100-octane aviation fuel and were utilized on-site from the mid-1960s until the late 1980s, when they were temporarily taken out of service. Mr. Schronk indicated that the 3,000-gallon USTs are located to the adjacent north of the present-day office building and to the adjacent west of the former Building #2 and the present-day concrete ramp. Mr. Schronk indicated that in 1979 the airfield began utilizing turbine-powered aircraft and a 12,500-gallon Jet A UST was installed in the concrete-paved area between former Buildings #2 and #3. Mr. Schronk indicated that the 12,500-gallon UST was utilized on-site until the early 1990s,

when it was temporarily taken out of service. In addition to the USTs identified in the regulatory database, Mr. Schronk indicated that a fourth 500-gallon aviation grade gasoline UST was installed on-site by a private plane owner and is no longer in service; however, he was unaware of the installation date or the length of time that the UST was in service. Terracon observed the 500-gallon UST located to the adjacent west of former Building #1. The UST was partially excavated and the top of the UST and associated piping was apparent. The UST appeared to be constructed of single-walled steel with no external coating.

Based on their age, length of time out of service, and on-site location, the USTs identified on-site through the regulatory review, interviews, and site observations constitute a REC in connection with the site.

The former Schronk Aero Spray was identified as an on-site EPA no further remedial action planned (NFRAP) facility. Based on a review of the regulatory database, an EPA discovery action was listed for the facility in 19121, a preliminary assessment was conducted in 1986, a site inspection was conducted in 1987, and the facility was eventually archived at the EPA in 1994. No violations were reported for the site and detailed information regarding the EPA's findings was not provided in the regulatory database. Terracon requested the NFRAP file from the EPA Region VI office in Dallas, Texas. Based on a review of the EPA NFRAP report, pesticide constituent concentrations above the current applicable TCEQ Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) Tier 1 protective concentration levels (PCLs) were identified in the surface soils in the vicinity of the former structures associated with the airport. The EPA's activities on-site are discussed in detail within the text of the report.

Mr. Schronk indicated that Schronk Aero Spray operated a crop dusting operation at the site from the mid-1960s through 2004. Mr. Schronk was not aware of the EPA activities at the site. According to Mr. Schronk, operations at Schronk Aero Spray consisted of storage and mixing of herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, pesticides, and defoliants. Mr. Schronk indicated that chemicals were stored in both dry and liquid forms from the 1960s through the 1970s; however, the chemical storage has consisted primarily of liquids since the 1970s. Mr. Schronk indicated that the majority of the bulk chemical storage associated with the Schronk Aero Spray operation was stored in Buildings #1 and #2 (as indicated on Figure 2B of Appendix A). Mr. Schronk indicated that a closed loop chemical mixing system consisting of two ASTs (300- and 700-gallon) and a 5-gallon can removal/crushing device was located in Building #2. The system was then plumbed (aboveground) to two approximate 200-gallon loading ASTs and an approximate 700-gallon water AST located along the southern exterior wall of Building #2. Mr. Schronk indicated that the closed loop system was used from the 1960s through the early 1990s. Afterward, the chemicals were typically mixed by hand in an AST. Based on the nature and duration of the previous on-

site operations, the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray crop dusting operation constitutes a REC in connection with the site.

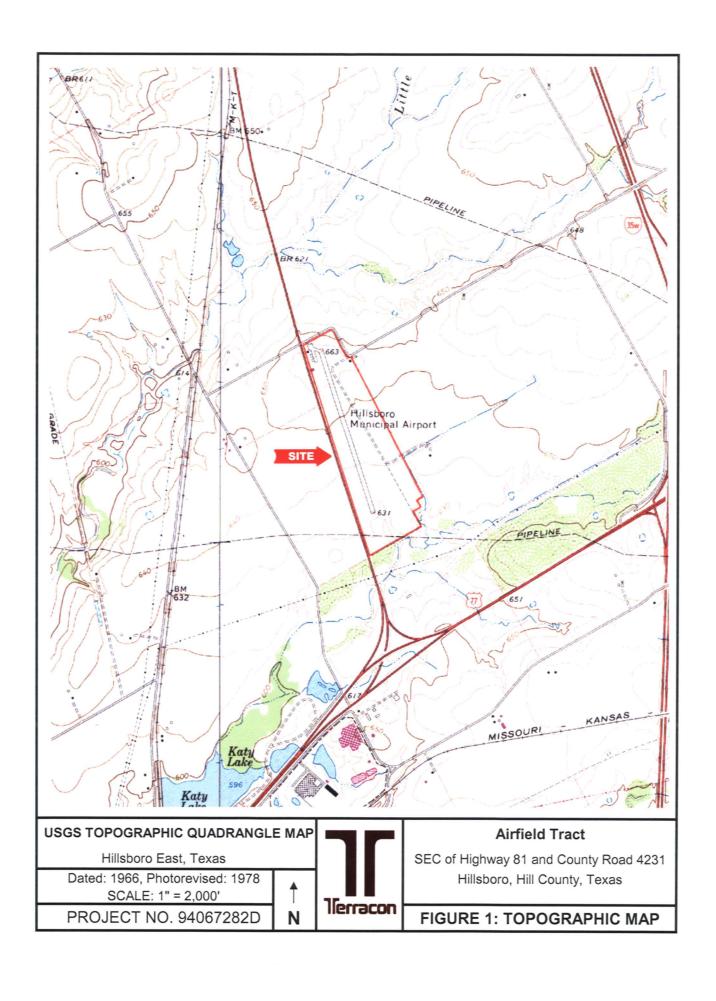
8.2 Recommendations

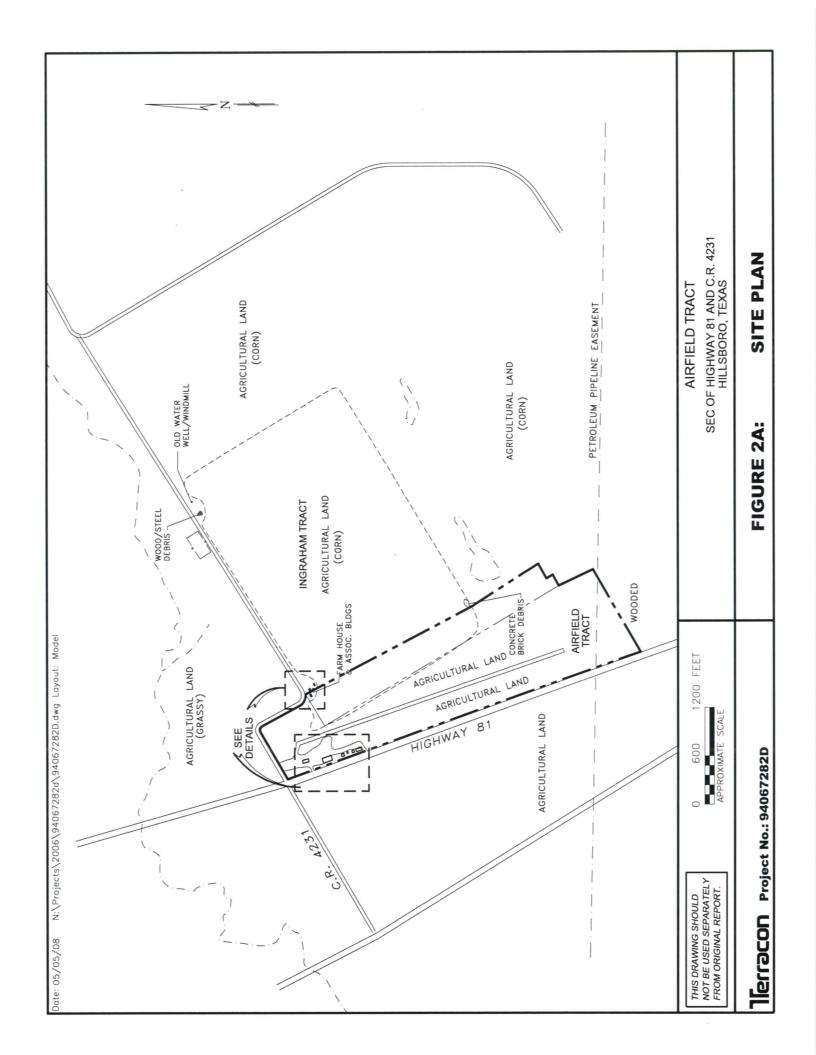
Based on the findings of this assessment, Terracon recommends that additional investigation be conducted to evaluate if the site has been affected by potential releases from the on-site underground storage tanks associated with the former Hillsboro Airport.

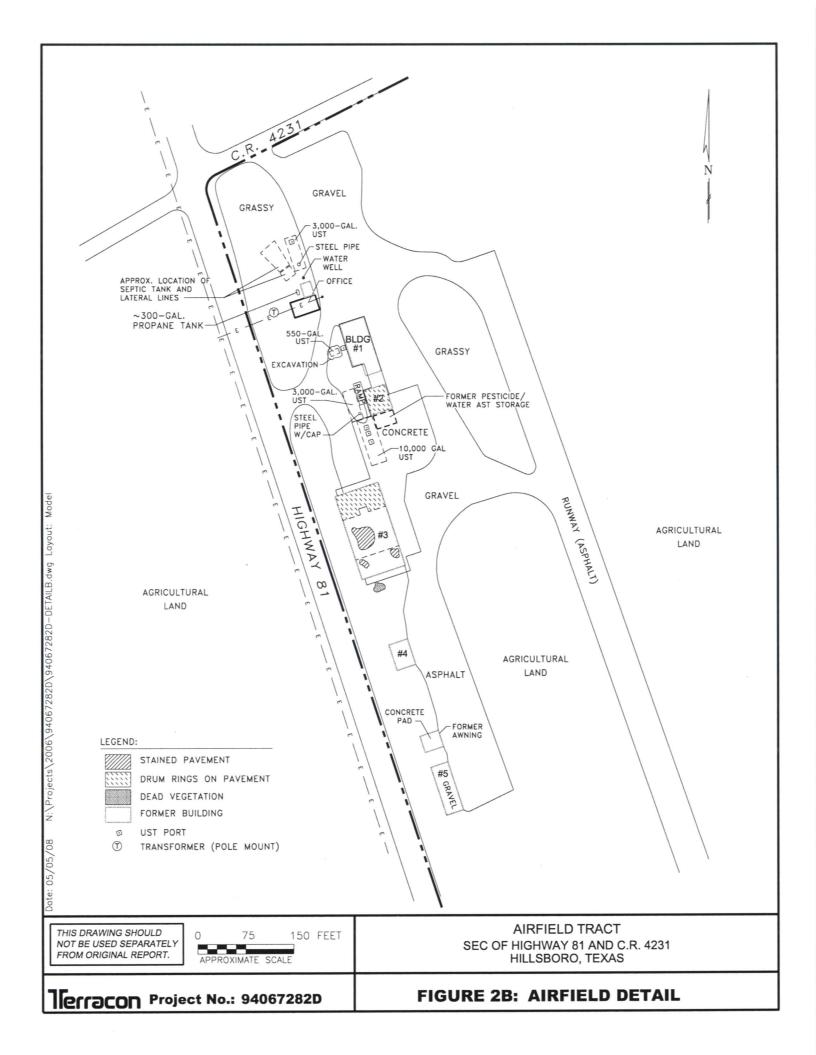
Terracon recommends that additional investigation be conducted to determine if the site has been affected by potential releases and known releases (staining and distressed vegetation) from the former on-site chemical storage and usage associated with the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray crop dusting operation.

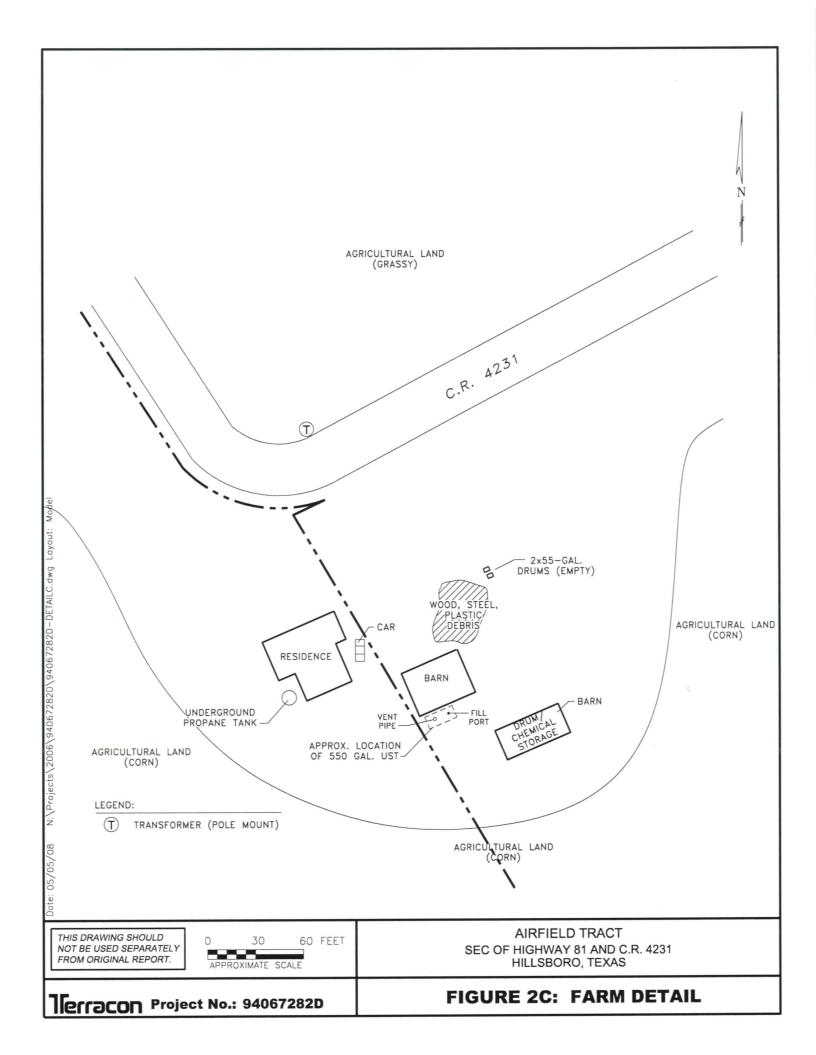
Terracon recommends that additional investigation be conducted to determine if the site has been affected by potential releases from the on-site septic system based on the reported use and storage of bulk agricultural chemicals on-site associated with the former on-site Schronk Aero Spray crop dusting operation.

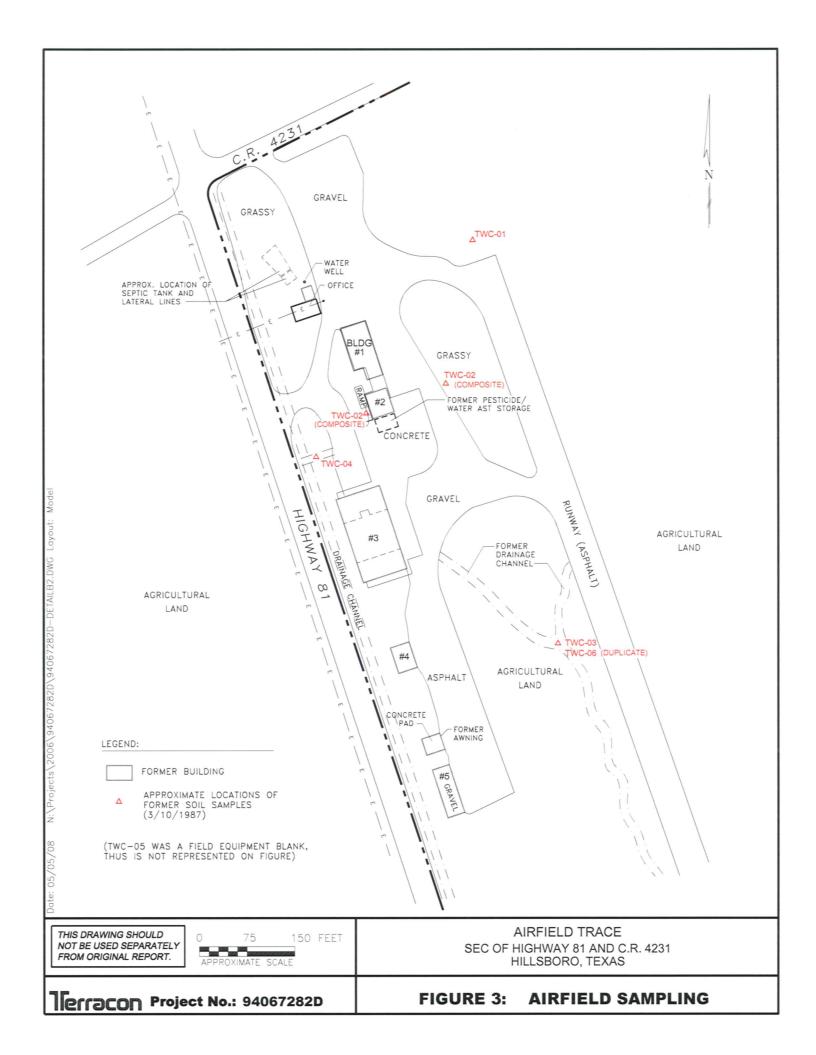
Terracon recommends that if the on-site water well is not to be used in the future, it should be plugged in accordance with the Texas Water Well Driller's Rule 30 TAC 338.48, and that a Plugging Report number TNRCC-0055 be filed with the State of Texas Water Well Driller's Board. If the water well is to be used in the future, the well water should be tested by a licensed laboratory to determine if the water from the well is potable.













DATED: December 12, 1943

SOURCE: ASCS

SCALE: 1" = 650'

PROJECT NO. 94067282D



Airfield Tract

SEC of Highway 81 and County Road 4231

Hillsboro, Hill County, Texas

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH



DATED: 2004

SOURCE: USDA

SCALE: 1" = 1,000'

PROJECT NO. 94067282D



Airfield Tract

SEC of Highway 81 and County Road 4231

Hillsboro, Hill County, Texas

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH



Date: May 16, 2006

GS Job Number: 55865

Client Contact: Lindy Breedon

Client Information: Terracon

8901 John Carpenter Frwy, Ste 100

Dallas, TX 75247

Project Number: 94067282A

Site Information: Airfield Tract and Ingraham Tract

SEC Highway 81 and CR 4231

Hillsboro, TX 76645

The collection of Sanborn fire insurance maps has been reviewed according to the site information listed above. Based on the information provided, no coverage is available.

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RADIUS REPORT

Property:

Airfield Tract and Ingraham Tract SEC Highway 81 and CR-4231 Hillsboro, TX 76645 Project # 94067282A

Prepared For:

Terracon - Dallas

Job #: 55865 / Date: 05/15/06

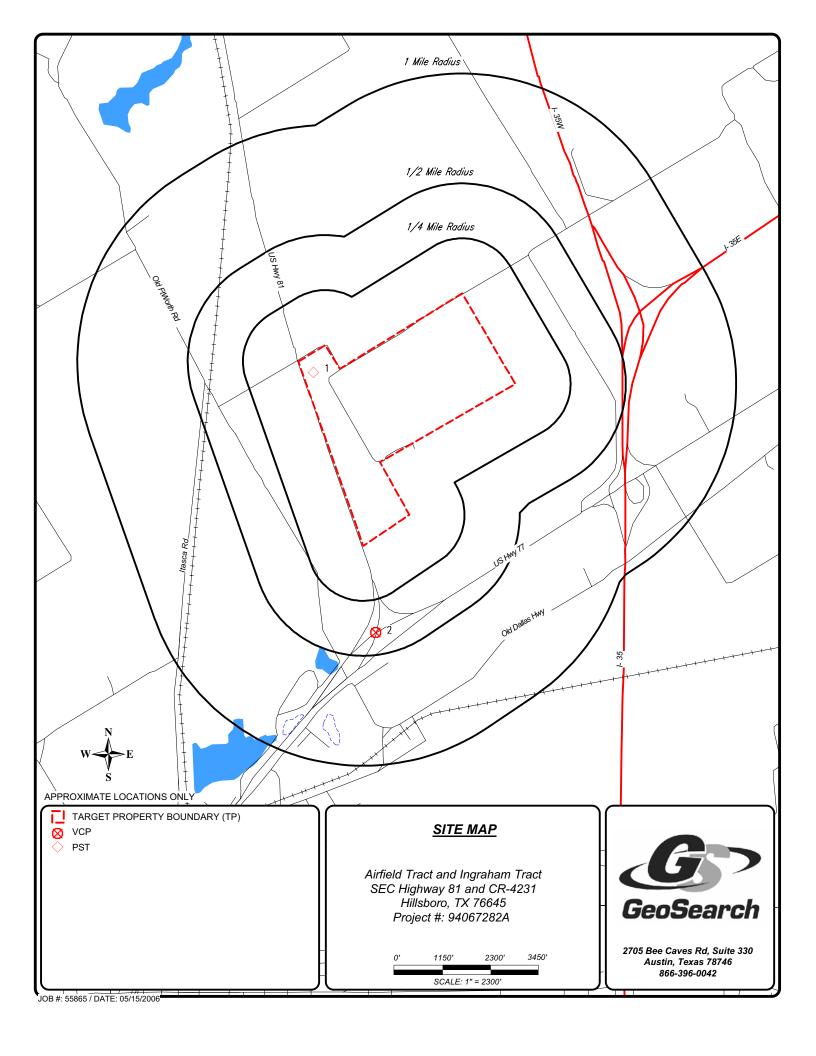
DATABASE FINDINGS SUMMARY

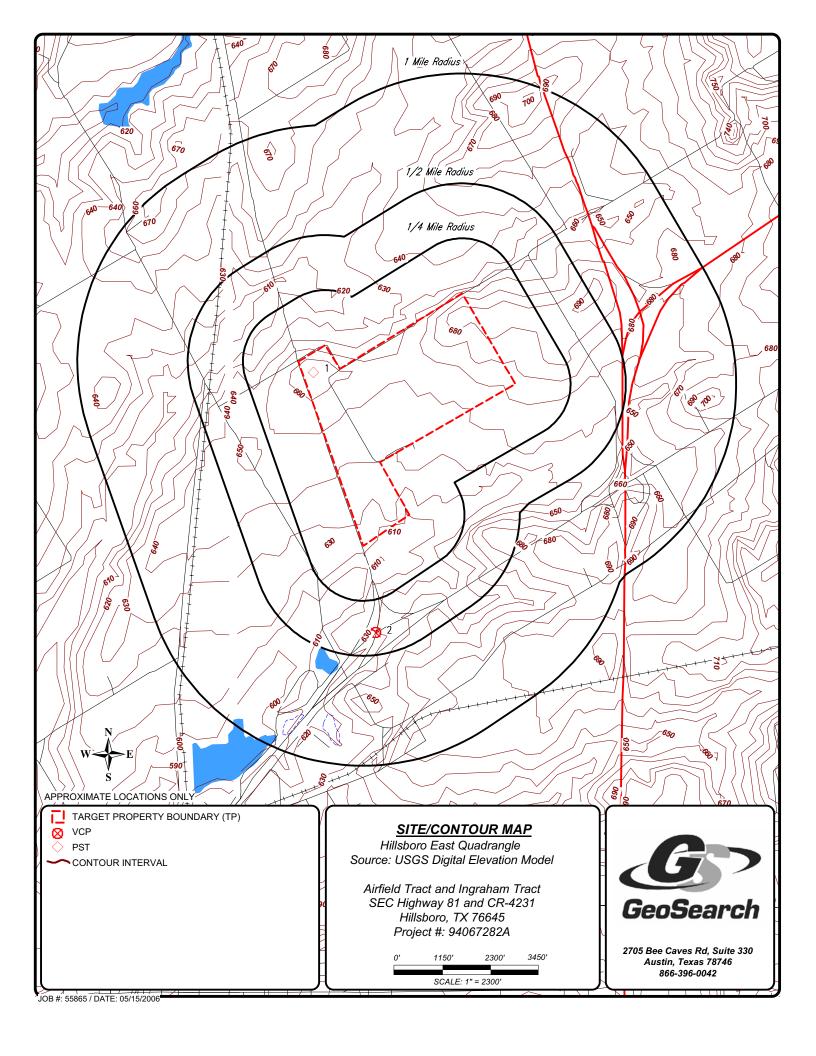
*Target property is located in Radon Zone 3. Zone 3 counties have a predicted average indoor radon screening level less than 2 pCi/L.

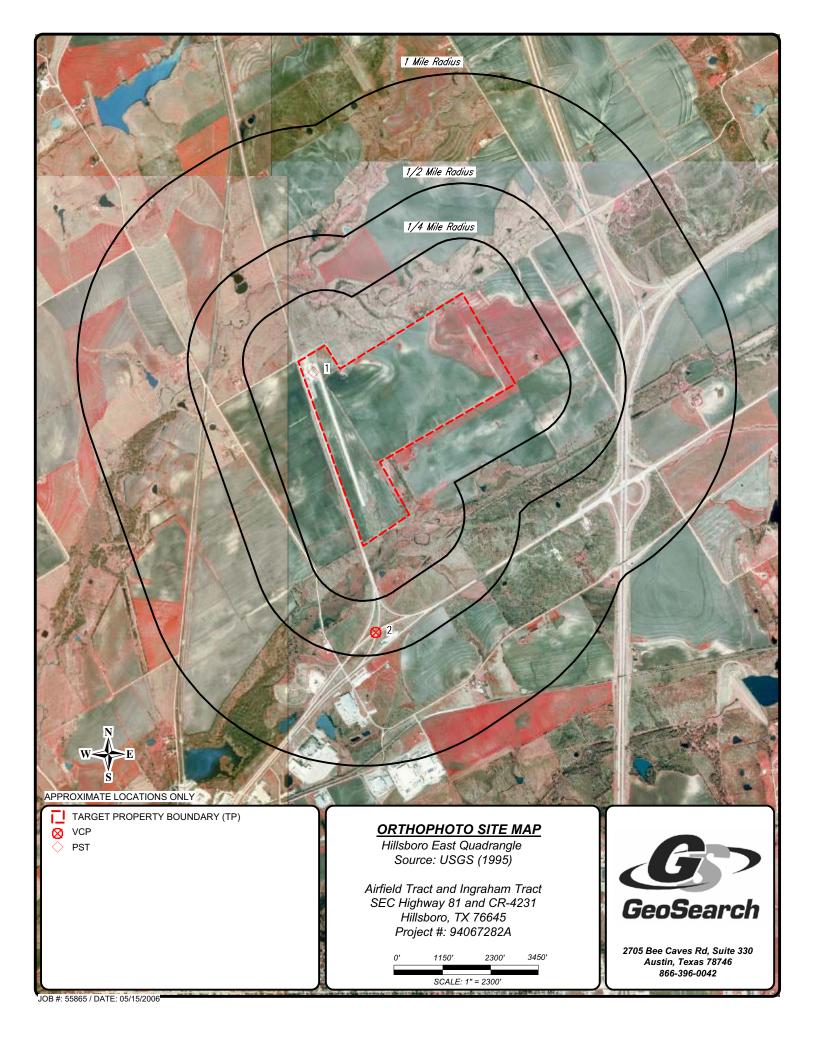
DATABASE	ACRONYM	LOCA- TABLE	UNLOCA- TABLE	SEARCH RADIUS
<u>FEDERAL</u>				
NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST	NPL	0	0	1.000 mi
DELISTED NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST	DNPL	0	0	1.000 mi
RECORDS OF DECISION	RODS	0	0	1.000 mi
COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION & LIABILITY INFORMATION SYSTEM	CERCLIS	0	0	0.500 mi
NO FURTHER REMEDIAL ACTION PLANNED	NFRAP	0	2	0.500 mi
RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT - CORRECTIVE ACTION	RCRAC	0	0	1.000 mi
RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT - TREATMENT, STORAGE & DISPOSAL	RCRAT	0	0	0.500 mi
RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT - GENERATOR / HANDLER	RCRAG	0	1	0.250 mi
EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM	ERNS	0	0	0.250 mi
OPEN DUMP INVENTORY	ODI	0	0	0.500 mi
AIRS FACILITY SUBSYSTEM	AFS	0	0	0.250 mi
STATE				
STATE SUPERFUND	TXSF	0	0	1.000 mi
VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM	VCP	1	0	0.500 mi
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL SITES	MSWLF	0	0	0.500 mi
CLOSED & ABANDONED LANDFILL INVENTORY	CALF	0	0	0.500 mi
LEAKING PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK	LPST	1	0	0.500 mi
PETROLEUM STORAGE TANKS	PST	1	5	0.250 mi
SPILLS LISTING	SPILLS	0	0	0.250 mi
INDUSTRIAL AND HAZARDOUS WASTE	IHW	0	1	0.250 mi
INNOCENT OWNER / OPERATOR PROGRAM	IOP	0	0	0.500 mi
DRY CLEANER REGISTRATION	DCR	0	0	0.250 mi
BROWNFIELD SITE ASSESMENT	BSA	0	0	0.500 mi
TOTAL		3	9	

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REPORT SUMMARY OF LOCATABLE SITES

Appearing on the Location Map, these sites are referenced by Map ID #, Database Name, Site ID#, Site Name, Address, City, Zip Code and Distance from Site (miles).

(***** denotes institutional/engineering controls exist.)

	MAP ID#	DATABASE NAME	SITE ID#	DISTANCE FROM SITE	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	CITY, ZIP CODE	PAGI #	E
	1	PST	0021665	0.00 NW	HILLSBORO AIRPORT	HWY 81	HILLSBORO, 76645	3	
	2	LPST	097553	0.40 S	TXDOT	HWY 77	HILLSBORO, 76645	2	
****	2	VCP	0375	0.40 S	COPPER TECHNOLOGY, INC.	INTERSECTION US HWY 77 AND US HWY 8	HILLSBORO, 76645	1	****



VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM (VCP)

MAP ID# 2

Distance from Property: 0.40 mi. S

SITE INFORMATION

ID#: 0375

NAME: COPPER TECHNOLOGY, INC.

ADDRESS: INTERSECTION US HWY 77 AND US HWY 81

HILLSBORO TEXAS

ACRES: 10.994

FACILITY TYPE: EXTRUSION OF COPPER BILLETS TO

APPLICATION DATE: 10/16/96
DATE OF AGREEMENT: 10/23/96

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION DATE: 2/13/97

TYPE OF CERTIFICATE ISSUED: FINAL

TYPE LEAD: **OWNER** PHASE: **COMPLETED**

CONTAMINANT/S: TPH, METALS MEDIA AFFECTED: SOILS

REMEDY: **EXCAVATION/FINAL OFF-SITE REMOVAL** INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL: **NONRESIDENTIAL**

TNRCC SOLID WASTE REGISTRATION #: NOT REPORTED

LPST #: NOT REPORTED
EPA CERCLIS# NOT REPORTED
EPA RCRIS #: NOT REPORTED

APPLICANT INFORMATION

ORGANIZATION: HIGH PERFORMANCE TUBE, INC.

ROBERT W. O'DONNELL, EXECUTIVE VICE

4008 COMMUNITY ROAD BRUNSWICK, GA 31520

PHONE: **912-264-4323** FAX: **912-264-5192**

CONSULTANT/ATTORNEY INFORMATION

ORGANIZATION: **GRAHAM, CURTAIN & SHERIDAN**

ROBERT REGIMBAL, ATTORNEY

4 HEADQUARTERS PLAZA, P.O. BOX 1991

MORRISTOWN, NJ 07962-1991

PHONE: **201-292-1700** FAX: **201-989-0107**



LEAKING PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK (LPST)

MAP ID# 2

Distance from Property: 0.40 mi. S

FACILITY INFORMATION

LPST ID#: 097553 FACILITY ID#: 0009761

REPORTED DATE: 11/21/1990

NAME: **TXDOT** ADDRESS: **HWY 77**

HILLSBORO TX

PRP INFORMATION

NAME: **TXDOT**

ADDRESS: 11TH & BRAZOS STE D 18B

AUSTIN, TX 78701

CONTACT: BILL WILSON PHONE: 512/463-0258

PRIORITY CODE: (4A) SOIL CONTAMINATION ONLY, REQUIRES FULL SITE ASSESSMENT & REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN (RAP)

STATUS CODE: (6A) FINAL CONCURRENCE ISSUED, CASE CLOSED



MAP ID# 1

Distance from Property: 0.00 mi. NW

FACILITY TYPE: UNIDENTIFIED

FACILITY INFORMATION

OWNER INFORMATION NAME: SCHRONK EDWARD

NAME: HILLSBORO AIRPORT

ADDRESS: PO BOX 1111

HILLSBORO, TX 76645

ADDRESS: HWY 81

CONTACT:

HILLSBORO, TX CONTACT: EDWARD SCHRONK

PHONE: 8175823879

PHONE: 817/582-3879

TANK INFORMATION

TANKID#/TYPE 1/UST

CONTENTS: UNKNOWN

INSTALLED: 01/01/1966 STATUS(DATE): TEMPORARILY OUT OF USE (10/31/1988)

CAPACITY(gal.): 3000

TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / SINGLE WALL PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / NOT REPORTED

TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED

SPILL/OVERFILL PROTECTION: TIGHT-FILL FITTING

TANKID#/TYPE 3/UST INSTALLED: 01/01/1979 STATUS(DATE): TEMPORARILY OUT OF USE (04/17/1992)

CONTENTS: KEROSENE CAPACITY(gal.): 12000 TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / SINGLE WALL PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / NOT REPORTED

TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED

SPILL/OVERFILL PROTECTION: TIGHT-FILL FITTING

TANKID#/TYPE 2/UST INSTALLED: 01/01/1966 STATUS(DATE): TEMPORARILY OUT OF USE (10/31/1988)

CAPACITY(gal.): 3000 CONTENTS: UNKNOWN TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / SINGLE WALL PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / NOT REPORTED

TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED

SPILL/OVERFILL PROTECTION: TIGHT-FILL FITTING



REPORT SUMMARY OF UNLOCATABLE SITES

The list below identifies sites that are found to be unlocatable due to vague or incomplete location information. Sites on this list may or may not be located within the area searched for this report.

DATABASE TYPE	SITE ID#	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP CODE
NFRAP	TXD026552182	SCHRONK AERO SPRAY	E. SIDE OF HWY 81	HILLSBORO	76645
NFRAP	TXD988000261	WOODBURY AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	RT. 2, BOX 235	HILLSBORO	76645
RCRAG	TXD980540215	AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY	1.6 MI NE L432350	WOODBURY	76645
PST	0049126	PEORIA STATION	RT 2	HILLSBORO	76645
PST	0060425	RHODE CONSTRUCTION CO	RT 2 BPX 145	HILLSBORO	76645
PST	0064322	COLLINS W WISE		HILLSBORO	76645
PST	0067780	JIMMYS GROCERY		HILLSBORO	76645
PST	0075352	FLOWERS CONSTRUCTION CO LP	US HIGHWAY 81	HILLSBORO	76645
IHW	66047	AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH	1.6 MI NE L432350	WOODBURY	76645



MAP ID# 0 Distance from Property: 0.00 mi.

FACILITY INFORMATION

OWNER INFORMATION

NAME: R T SMITH

ID#: 0049126 FACILITY TYPE: UNIDENTIFIED

NAME: **PEORIA STATION** ADDRESS: **PO BOX 633**

ADDRESS: RT 2 GOLIAD, TX 77963

HILLSBORO, TX CONTACT:

CONTACT: SMITH, R.T. PHONE: 817-582-9901

PHONE: **817/582-9901**

TANK INFORMATION

TANKID#/TYPE 1/UST INSTALLED: 01/01/1964 STATUS(DATE): REMOVED FROM GROUND (09/09/1993)

CAPACITY(gal.): 500 CONTENTS: GASOLINE
TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / NOT REPORTED
PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / NOT REPORTED

TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED

SPILL/OVERFILL PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED

TANKID#/TYPE 2/UST INSTALLED: 01/01/1964 STATUS(DATE): PERM. FILLED IN PLACE (09/09/1993)

CAPACITY(gal.): 1000 CONTENTS: GASOLINE
TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / NOT REPORTED
PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / NOT REPORTED

TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED

SPILL/OVERFILL PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED

MAP ID# 0 Distance from Property: 0.00 mi.

FACILITY INFORMATION

OWNER INFORMATION

ID#: 0060425 FACILITY TYPE: FLEET NAME: SHIVE OIL CO INC NAME: RHODE CONSTRUCTION CO ADDRESS: PO BOX 848

ADDRESS: RT 2 BPX 145 NAVASOTA, TX 77868

HILLSBORO. TX CONTACT:

CONTACT: BRYAN JOHNSON PHONE: 4098256471

PHONE: 817/582-7473

TANK INFORMATION

TANKID#/TYPE 1/AST INSTALLED: 01/01/1991 STATUS(DATE): OUT OF USE (06/17/1993)

CAPACITY(gal.): 2000 CONTENTS: DIESEL

TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / NOT REPORTED
PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED



MAP ID# 0 Distance from Property: 0.00 mi.

FACILITY INFORMATION

NAME: COLLINS WISE OIL CO LLC

OWNER INFORMATION

FACILITY TYPE: WHOLESALE ID#: 0064322

NAME: COLLINS W WISE ADDRESS: PO BOX 1521

ADDRESS: HILLSBORO, TX 76645

HILLSBORO, TX CONTACT: RUSS WISE CONTACT: COLLINS W. WISE PHONE: 254-582-2261

PHONE: 817/582-2261

TANK INFORMATION

TANKID#/TYPE # 6/AST INSTALLED: 08/31/1989 STATUS(DATE): OUT OF USE (08/31/1989)

CAPACITY(gal.): 14634 CONTENTS: GASOLINE TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / NOT REPORTED

PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED

SPILL/OVERFILL PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED

TANKID#/TYPE # 5/AST INSTALLED: 08/31/1989 STATUS(DATE): OUT OF USE (08/31/1989)

CONTENTS: GASOLINE CAPACITY(gal.): 14634 TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / NOT REPORTED

PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED

SPILL/OVERFILL PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED

TANKID#/TYPE # 7/AST INSTALLED: 08/31/1989 STATUS(DATE): OUT OF USE (08/31/1989)

CAPACITY(gal.): 14634 CONTENTS: DIESEL

TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / NOT REPORTED

PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED

SPILL/OVERFILL PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED

TANKID#/TYPE **BENNETH** INSTALLED: 01/01/1988 STATUS(DATE): IN USE (NOT REPORTED)

CAPACITY(gal.): 3000 CONTENTS: DIESEL

TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / EARTHEN DIKEN PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED

SPILL/OVERFILL PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED

TANKID#/TYPE # 3 +/AST INSTALLED: NOT STATUS(DATE): IN USE (NOT REPORTED)

CONTENTS: GASOLINE CAPACITY(gal.): 11747 TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / CONCRETE

PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED

SPILL/OVERFILL PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED

TANKID#/TYPE # 4 DUN/AST INSTALLED: NOT STATUS(DATE): IN USE (NOT REPORTED)

CAPACITY(gal.): 12085 CONTENTS: DIESEL TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / CONCRETE

PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED



TANKID#/TYPE # 1 U/AST INSTALLED: NOT STATUS(DATE): IN USE (NOT REPORTED)

CAPACITY(gal.): **16319** CONTENTS: **GASOLINE** TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: **STEEL / CONCRETE**

PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED

SPILL/OVERFILL PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED

TANKID#/TYPE # 2 SN/AST INSTALLED: NOT STATUS(DATE): IN USE (NOT REPORTED)

CAPACITY(gal.): **15996** CONTENTS: **GASOLINE** TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: **STEEL / CONCRETE**

PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED

SPILL/OVERFILL PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED

TANKID#/TYPE # 8/AST INSTALLED: 08/31/1989 STATUS(DATE): OUT OF USE (08/31/1989)

CAPACITY(gal.): 14634 CONTENTS: DIESEL

TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: STEEL / NOT REPORTED
PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED

SPILL/OVERFILL PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED

MAP ID# 0 Distance from Property: 0.00 mi.

FACILITY INFORMATION

ID#: 0067780 FACILITY TYPE: RETAIL

NAME: JIMMYS GROCERY

ADDRESS:

HILLSBORO, TX

CONTACT:

PHONE: NOT REPORTED

OWNER INFORMATION

NAME: PHARRIS MIRIAM ADDRESS: P O BOX 863

HILLSBORO, TX 76645

CONTACT: MIRIAM PHARRIS
PHONE: 817-582-3436

TANK INFORMATION

TANKID#/TYPE 1/UST INSTALLED: 08/31/1987 STATUS(DATE): PERM. FILLED IN PLACE (09/19/1997)

CAPACITY(gal.): 0 CONTENTS: UNKNOWN

TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED

SPILL/OVERFILL PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED

TANKID#/TYPE 2/UST INSTALLED: 08/31/1987 STATUS(DATE): PERM. FILLED IN PLACE (09/19/1997)

CAPACITY(gal.): 0 CONTENTS: UNKNOWN

TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED



OWNER INFORMATION

MAP ID# 0 Distance from Property: 0.00 mi.

FACILITY INFORMATION

ID#: 0075352 FACILITY TYPE: FLEET NAME: FLOWERS CONSTRUCTION CO LP

NAME: FLOWERS CONSTRUCTION CO LP ADDRESS: PO BOX 1207

ADDRESS: US HIGHWAY 81 HILLSBORO, TX 76645

HILLSBORO, TX CONTACT: KYLE SHELTON
CONTACT: CARPENTER PHONE: 512-347-7588

PHONE: 254/582-2501

TANK INFORMATION

TANKID#/TYPE 1/AST INSTALLED: 01/01/1994 STATUS(DATE): IN USE (NOT REPORTED)

CAPACITY(gal.): **5000** CONTENTS: **GASOLINE** TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: **STEEL / CONCRETE**

PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED

SPILL/OVERFILL PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED

TANKID#/TYPE 2/AST INSTALLED: 01/01/1992 STATUS(DATE): IN USE (NOT REPORTED)

CAPACITY(gal.): **2000** CONTENTS: **DIESEL** TANK MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: **STEEL / CONCRETE**

PIPE MATERIAL/CONTAINMENT: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE RELEASE DETECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED
TANK/PIPE CORROSION PROTECTION: NOT REPORTED / NOT REPORTED



NO FURTHER REMEDIATION PLANNED (NFRAP)

MAP ID# 0 Distance from Property: 0.00 mi.

SITE INFORMATION

EPA ID#: **TXD026552182**

NAME: SCHRONK AERO SPRAY
ADDRESS: E. SIDE OF HWY 81

HILLSBORO, TX 76645

CONTACT/ PHONE: NOT REPORTED NON NPL STATUS: NF - NFRAP

FEDERAL FACILITY CODE N - Not a Federal Facility

OWNERSHIP TYPE CODE: NOT REPORTED

SITE DESCRIPTION

NOT REPORTED

ACTIONS

TYPE: DS - DISCOVERY

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: F - EPA Fund-Financed

START DATE: NOT REPORTED COMPLETION DATE: 01/01/1985

TYPE: PA - PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: S - State, Fund Financed

START DATE: 03/01/1986 COMPLETION DATE: 03/01/1986

TYPE: SI - SITE INSPECTION

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: S - State, Fund Financed

START DATE: 09/01/1987 COMPLETION DATE: 09/01/1987

TYPE: VS - ARCHIVE SITE

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: EP - EPA In-House

START DATE: NOT REPORTED COMPLETION DATE: 08/23/1994

MAP ID# 0 Distance from Property: 0.00 mi.

SITE INFORMATION

EPA ID#: TXD988000261

NAME: WOODBURY AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

ADDRESS: RT. 2, BOX 235

HILLSBORO, TX 76645

CONTACT/ PHONE: NOT REPORTED NON NPL STATUS: NF - NFRAP

FEDERAL FACILITY CODE N - Not a Federal Facility

OWNERSHIP TYPE CODE: NOT REPORTED

SITE DESCRIPTION

NOT REPORTED

ACTIONS



NO FURTHER REMEDIATION PLANNED (NFRAP)

TYPE: DS - DISCOVERY

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: S - State, Fund Financed

START DATE: NOT REPORTED COMPLETION DATE: 09/01/1990

TYPE: PA - PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: F - EPA Fund-Financed

START DATE: NOT REPORTED COMPLETION DATE: 10/01/1990

TYPE: VS - ARCHIVE SITE

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: EP - EPA In-House

START DATE: NOT REPORTED COMPLETION DATE: 10/01/1990



RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRAInfo) GENERATOR/HANDLER

MAP ID# 0 Distance from Property: 0.00 mi.

FACILITY INFORMATION

EPA ID#: **TXD980540215**

NAME: AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

ADDRESS: 1.6 MI NE L432350

WOODBURY, TX 76645

ACTIVITY INFORMATION

BUSINESS TYPE: NOT REPORTED

GENERATOR TYPE: NOT A GENERATOR

TSD INDICATOR: NOT A TSD

TRANSPORTER INDICATOR: NOT A TRANSPORTER

VIOLATIONS: NO VIOLATIONS



INDUSTRIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE (IHW)

MAP ID# 0 Distance from Property: 0.00 mi.

FACILITY INFORMATION

REGISTRATION #:66047 EPA ID: TXD980540215
NAME: AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

ADDRESS: 1.6 MI NE L432350

WOODBURY, TX

OWNER INFORMATION

NAME: AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND ADDRESS: 811 MAIN ST, STE 939

KANSAS CITY, MO 64141

PHONE:

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

REGISTRATION WASTE GENERATOR, WASTE GENERATOR

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION: NONCLASSIFIABLE - NONCLASSIFIABLE ESTABLISHMENTS

STATUS: INACTIVE

GENERATOR TYPE: NOT A HW GENERATOR



ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS DEFINITIONS - FEDERAL

AFS Aerometric Information Retrieval System/ Airs Facility (2/2005) ASTM Supplemental Subsystem

The AIRS database provides air monitoring data from the EPA's Air Quality System (AQS). The database contains measurements of air pollutant concentrations in the 50 United States, plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The measurements include both criteria air pollutants and hazardous air pollutants.

BRS Biennial Reporting System (1/2003) ASTM Supplemental

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in cooperation with the States, biennially collects information regarding the generation, management, and final disposition of hazardous wastes regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended. The purpose of this report is to communicate the findings of EPA's Biennial Reporting System (BRS) data collection efforts to the public, government agencies, and the regulated community.

CERCLIS Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & (1/2006) ASTM Liability Information System

CERCLIS is the repository for site and non-site specific Superfund information in support of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). This database contains an extract of sites that have been investigated or are in the process of being investigated for potential environmental risk.

DNPL Delisted National Priority List (1/2006) ASTM

This database includes U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Final National Priorty List sites where remedies have proven to be satisfactory or sites where the original analyses were inaccurate, and the site is no longer appropriate for inclusion on the NPL, and final publication in the Federal Register has occurred.

DOCKETS Epa Docket Data ASTM Supplemental

EPA Docket data lists Civil Case Defendents, filing dates as far back as 1971, laws broken including section, violations that occurred, pollutants involved, penalties assessed and superfund awards all by facility and geographically.

DOD Department Of Defense Sites (1/2005) ASTM Supplemental

This information originates from the National Atlas of the United States, publication date October 2005. Army DOD, Army Corps of Engineers DOD, Air Force DOD, Navy DOD and Marine DOD areas of 640 acres or more are included.



ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS DEFINITIONS - FEDERAL

ERNS Emergency Response Notification System (1/2004) ASTM

This database contains data on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances. The data comes from spill reports made to the EPA, U.S. Coast Guard, the National Response Center and/or the Department of Transportation.

FINDS Facility Index System (4/2005) ASTM Supplemental

FINDS data is a comprehensive listing of facilities regulated under a variety of EPA programs. The FINDS database provides some basic information about each facility and a listing of ID numbers in other EPA databases.

FUDS Formerly Used Defense Sites (12/2005) ASTM Supplemental

Formerly Used Defense Sites

HMIRS Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System (2/2004) ASTM Supplemental

The HMIRS database contains unintentional hazardous materials release information reported to the US Department of Transportation.

MLTS Material Licensing Tracking System (11/2005) ASTM Supplemental

MLTS is a list of approximately 8,100 sites which have or use radioactive materials subject to Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensing requirements.

NCDB National Compliance Database System (2/2005) ASTM Supplemental

NCDB is the national repository of data from the EPA's (ten) regional and Headquarters FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS). Data collected in the regional FTTS is transferred to NCDB to support the need for monitoring national performance of the following programs: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) ,Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) , Emergency Planning and Right-to-Know Act, Section 313 (EPCRA) , Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response (AHERA) . NCDBC contain administrative case listings and NCDBI contain facility inspection information.

NFRAP No Further Remedial Action Planned (1/2006) ASTM

This database includes sites, which have been determined by the EPA, following preliminary assessment, to no longer pose a significant risk or require further activity under CERCLA. After initial investigation, no contamination was found, contamination was quickly removed or contamination was not serious enough to require Federal Superfund action or NPL consideration.

NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (2/2005) ASTM Supplemental

Information in this database is extracted from the (PCS) Water Permit Compliance System database which is used by EPA to track surface water permits issued under the Clean Water Act.



ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS DEFINITIONS - FEDERAL

NPL National Priority List (1/2006) ASTM

This database includes U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Priority List sites that fall under the EPA's Superfund program, established to fund the cleanup of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action.

ODI Open Dump Inventory (6/1985) ASTM Supplemental

Information on facilities or sites where solid waste is disposed of which is not a sanitary landfill which meets the criteria promulgated under section 6944 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6941 et seq.) and which is not a facility for disposal of hazardous waste.

PADS Pcb Activity Database (3/2005) ASTM Supplemental

The PCB Activity Database System (PADS) is used by the EPA to monitor the activities of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) handlers.

RCRA Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (10/2005) ASTM

This databases include Handlers, Generators (Large, Small, and Exempt), Transporters, Violations, Corrective Actions, and Treatment, Storage & Disposal Facilities (TSD) (this database includes selective information on sites which handle, generate, transport, store, treat, or dispose of hazardous wastes). See RCRA Description page for more information.

RODS Record Of Decision System (4/2004) ASTM Supplemental

These decision documents maintained by the U.S. EPA describe the chosen remedy for NPL (Superfund) site remediation. They also include site history, site description, site characteristics, community participation, enforcement activities, past and present activities, contaminated media, the contaminants present, and scope and role of response action.

SSTS Section Seven Tracking System (12/2001) ASTM Supplemental

SSTS is the system that EPA uses to track pesticide producing establishments and the amount of pesticides they produce. SSTS records the registration of new establishments and records pesticide production at each establishment. It is a repository for information on the establishments that produce pesticides.

TRI Toxics Release Inventory (12/2002) ASTM Supplemental

This EPA database includes information about releases and transfers of toxic chemicals from manufacturing facilities.



ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS DEFINITIONS - STATE

BSA Brownfields Site Assessments (7/2005) ASTM

The BSA database includes relevant information on contaminated Brownfields properties that are being cleaned.

CALF Closed & Abandoned Landfill Inventory (11/2005) ASTM

TCEQ, under a contract with Texas State University, and in cooperation with the 24 regional Council of Governments in the State, has located over 4,000 closed and abandoned municipal solid waste landfills throughout Texas. This listing contains "unauthorized sites". Unauthorized sites have no permit and are considered abandoned. The information available for each site varies in detail.

DCR Dry Cleaner Registration (6/2005) ASTM Supplemental

The DCR listing includes dry cleaning drop stations and facilities registered with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

IHW Industrial And Hazardous Waste (12/2005) ASTM Supplemental

Owner and facility information is included in this database of industrial and hazardous waste sites. Industrial waste is waste that results from or is incidental to operations of industry, manufacturing, mining, or agriculture. Hazardous waste is defined as any solid waste listed as hazardous or possesses one or more hazardous characteristics as defined in federal waste regulations.

IOP Innocent Owner / Operator (7/2005) ASTM Supplemental

Texas Innocent Owner / Operator (IOP) provides a certificate to an innocent owner or operator if their property is contaminated as a result of a release or migration of contaminants from a source or sources not located on the property, and they did not cause or contribute to the source or sources of contamination.

LPST Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank (1/2006) ASTM

The Leaking Underground Storage Tank listing is derived from the Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) database and is maintained by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This database includes facilities with reported leaking petroleum storage tanks.

MSWLF Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Sites (12/2005) ASTM

Sites listed within a solid waste landfill database may include active landfills and inactive landfills, where solid waste is treated or stored.

PST Petroleum Storage Tank (1/2006) ASTM

The Underground Storage Tank listing is derived from the Petroleum Storage Tank database which is administered by the TCEQ (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality). Both Underground storage tanks (USTs) and Aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) are included in this report.



ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS DEFINITIONS - STATE

SC Sites With Controls ASTM

Institutional Controls, such as deed notices or restrictive convenants, that are in place to reduce or eliminate human exposure to contaminated sites. VCP database query

SPILLS Spills Listing (9/2004) ASTM

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality provides this database. Information includes releases of hazardous or potential hazardous chemical/materials into the environment.

TXSF State Superfund (1/2006) ASTM

The state Superfund program mission is to remediate abandoned or inactive sites within the state that pose an unacceptable risk to public health and safety or the environment, but which do not qualify for action under the federal Superfund program (NPL - National Priority Listing). Information in this database includes any recent developments and the anticipated action for these sites.

VCP Voluntary Cleanup Program (7/2005) ASTM

The Texas Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) provides administrative, technical, and legal incentives to encourage the cleanup of contaminated sites in Texas. Since all non-responsible parties, including future lenders and landowners, receive protection from liability to the state of Texas for cleanup of sites under the VCP, most of the constraints for completing real estate transactions at those sites are eliminated. As a result, many unused or underused properties may be restored to economically productive or community beneficial uses.



RCRA – Descriptions

Acronyms

RCRAG – RCRA GENERATOR/HANDLER RCRAT – RCRA TSD RCRA – RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION

Generator Types

Large Quantity Generators:

- Generate 1,000 kg or more of hazardous waste during any calendar month; or
- Generate more than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste during any calendar month; or
- Generate more than 100 kg of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, or acutely hazardous waste during any calendar month; or
- Generate 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulate more than 1kg of of acutely hazardous waste at any time; or
- Generate 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulated more than 100 kg or that material at any time.

Small Quantity Generators:

- Generate more than 100 and less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste during any calendar month and accumulate less than 6000 kg of hazardous waste at any time; or
- Generate 100 kg or less of hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulate more than 1000 kg of hazardous waste at any time.

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators:

- Generate 100 kilograms or less of hazardous waste per calendar month, and accumulate 1000 kg or less of hazardous waste at any time; or
- Generate one kilogram or less of acutely hazardous waste per calendar month, and accumulate at any time:
 - 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste; or
 - 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, or acutely hazardous waste; or
- Generate 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, or acutely hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulate at any time:
 - 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste; or
 - 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste.

TSD Indicator: Indicates that the handler is engaged in the treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste.

Allowed Values: TSD

Not a TSD, Verified Not a TSD, Unverified

Transporter Indicator: Indicates that the handler is engaged in the transportation of hazardous waste.

Allowed Values: Handler transports wastes for hire (i.e., commercial transport)

Handler transports wastes for self

Handler transports wastes, but commercial status is unknown

Not a transporter, verified

Unverified



Zip Report

(***** denotes institutional/engineering controls exist.)

ACRONYM:	: ID#:	NAME:	ADDRESS:	CITY/ZIP/COUNTY:
PST	0064322	COLLINS W WISE		HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
PST	0067780	JIMMYS GROCERY		HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
PST	0004153	WESTSIDE MOTORS	I 35 S	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
PST	0001966	HILLSBORO EXXON TIGER MART 26	301 I 35 NW	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0029012	HILLSBORO FAST STOP	1498 35	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
RCRAG	TXR000050021	PRECISION CLEANING LABORATORY	325 3123 W	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
IHW	66047	AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH	1 1.6 MI NE L432350	WOODBURY 76645 HILL
RCRAG	TXD980540215	AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY	1 1.6 MI NE L432350	WOODBURY 76645 HILL
		ABI	ЗОТТ	
PST	0043583	PRECISION TOOL & DIE	604 ABBOTT	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
		ABBOTT	AVENUE	
IHW	85019	J & R AUTO	610 ABBOTT AVE	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
RCRAG	TXR000020677	J & R AUTO	610 ABBOTT AVE	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0053793	SERVICE STATION 760	704 ABBOTT AVE	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
IHW	87007	J & R COATINGS SPECIALIST	718 ABBOTT AVE	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
RCRAG	TXR000048306	J & R COATINGS SPECIALIST	718 ABBOTT AVE	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
IHW	74889	TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	1400 ABBOTT AVENUE	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
RCRAG	TXD987982014	TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	1400 ABBOTT AVENUE	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0037205	FRANK BROS TRUCKING	3219 ABBOTT AVE	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
		CEF	RCON	
IHW	34062	HOWMET CASTINGS	201 CERCON DR	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
RCRAG	TXD038466439	HOWMET CORPORATION	201 CERCON DR	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
		СН	JRCH	
LPST	115417 (FAC# 0038586)	FISCA OIL 29	223 CHURCH ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL

	Zip Report (***** denotes institutional/engineering controls exist.)							
ACRONY	1: ID#:	NAME:	ADDRESS:	CITY/ZIP/COUNTY:				
PST	0038586	FISCA OIL CO INC	322 S CHURCH ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
			CIRCLE					
PST	0022880	HILL REGIONAL HOSPITAL	101 CIRCLE DR	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
		C	OKE AVENUE					
PST	0076869	WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 211	401 COKE AVE	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
		CORNE	R HAWKINS LAMAR					
PST	0069495	TOWN SQUARE FURNITURE	CORNER HAWKINS & LAMAR	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
		(CORSICANA					
RCRAG	TXR000007849	WAL-MART NO 211	1320 CORSICANA	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
		CORS	SICANA HIGHWAY					
PST	0036554	JACKPOT C STORE	101 CORSICANA HWY	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
LPST	113791 (FAC# 0065702)	NAPA AUTO PARTS	201 CORSICANA HWY	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
PST	0065702	NAPA AUTO PARTS	201 CORSICANA HWY	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
PST	0012632	EAGLE STOP 5	308 CORSICANA HWY	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
PST	0000980	KWIK PANTRY 74	501 CORSICANA HWY	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
PST	0018887	MR GS 5	520 CORSICANA HWY	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
LPST	099692 (FAC# 0011388)	HILLSBORO 66	607 CORSICANA HWY	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
PST	0011388	HILLSBORO 66	607 CORSICANA HWY	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
PST	0070246	7-ELEVEN STORE NO 32314	1500 E CORSICANA HWY	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
		CORSIC	ANA HIGHWAY COV					
PST	0059691	BILDERBACK UPHOLSTERY	CORSICANA HWY & S COV	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL				
		C	OURTHOUSE					
PST	0056736	HILL COUNTY PCT 4	COURTHOUSE	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL				
			ELM					
DCR	RN102145026	JOHNSON CLEANERS	114 E ELM ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
IHW	72356	JOHNSON CLEANERS	114 E ELM ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				
RCRAG	TXD981909997	JOHNSON CLEANERS	114 E ELM ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL				

Zip Report (***** denotes institutional/engineering controls exist.)

ACRONYM	: ID#:	NAME:	ADDRESS:	CITY/ZIP/COUNTY:
IHW	83855	COLE FORD SALES INC	212 E ELM	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
RCRAG	TX0000880054	COLE FORD SALES INC	212 E ELM	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
DCR	RN100615723	JORDON CLEANERS	213 E ELM ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
IHW	66373	JORDON CLEANERS	213 E ELM	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0047282	HILLSBORO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	214 W ELM ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0075064	HILLSBORO SHELL	300 W ELM ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
DCR	RN104101100	FOUR SEASONS CLEANERS	302 W ELM ST STE F	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0001978	WISE FUEL STOP	400 W ELM ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0030919	HOLMES 66	415 W ELM ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
LPST	113475 (FAC# 0018883)	MR GS QUICK STOP 1	500 W ELM	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0018883	MR GS QUICK STOP 1	500 W ELM ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0060859	ROY PAXTON	614 W ELM	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
			FM	
LPST	112200 (FAC# 0037054)	LOVES COUNTRY STORES 231	FM 22	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0030920	HOFFMANS 66	FM 309	WOODBURY 76645 HILL
IHW	81477	CAMPBELLS FRESH HILLSBORO	FM 310	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
PST	0055990	VLASIC FARMS INC	FM 310	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
		FM HI	IGHWAY	
IHW	76545	HILLSBORO STATION	FM 1243, 3.5 MI W OF HIGHWAY 171	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
RCRAG	TXD987996097	BP PIPELINES NORTH AMERICA INC	FM1243 3.5M W OF HWY 171	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
		FRA	NKLIN	
PST	0000906	DOBBS & COMPANY	I 35 FRANKLIN	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
RCRAG	TXD026551481	DOBBS AND COMPANY	I 35 AT FRANKLIN	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
LPST	114618 (FAC# 0047114)	HILLSBORO POLICE DEPARTMENT	129 E FRANKLIN ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
LPST	113210 (FAC# 0001964)	STRAWNS	222 E FRANKLIN ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0001964	EZGO	222 E FRANKLIN ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0065078	ALERT CARE	1400 E FRANKLIN	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL

Zip Report

(***** denotes institutional/engineering controls exist.)

ACRONYM:	: ID#:	NAME:	ADDRESS:	CITY/ZIP/COUNTY:	
		FRO	OM IH		
IHW	82584	SOUTHERN COOPER	3.5 MI FROM IH 35 S	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL	
		н	ALL		
PST	0068361	HILLSBORO ARMORY	406 W HALL ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL	
		HAV	VKINS		
AFS	4821700009	TOWNE SQUARE 2000	400 HAWKINS ST	HILLSBORO 766453224 (76645) HILL	
IHW	39504	TOWNE SQUARE 2000	400 HAWKINS	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL	
RCRAG	TX0000451484	TOWNE SQUARE 2000 INC	400 HAWKINS	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL	
PST	0001963	TOWNE SQUARE FURNITURE INC	402 HAWKINS ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL	
		F	ICR		
IHW	87102	PRECISION CLEANING LABRATORY	335 HCR 3123 W	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL	
IHW	87031	BOBCAT CONTRACTING	1721 HCR 3106	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL	
RCRAG	TXR000060905	BOBCAT CONTRACTING LLC	1721 HCR 3106	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL	
		HIG	HWAY		
PST	0039318	PEORIA TEXACO	HWY 22	PEORIA 76645 HILL	
AFS	4821700005	CERTAINTEED CORPORATION	HIGHWAY 77 NORTH	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL	
IHW	31981	MANGUM SCI	N HIGHWAY 77	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL	
IHW	82615	LIMESTONE PRODUCTS	N HIGHWAY 77	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL	
LPST	096671 (FAC# 0022677)	WILSHIRE BEDDING CO INC	HWY 77	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL	
LPST	097553 (FAC# 0009761)	TXDOT	HWY 77	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL	
PST	0047011	RED SIMPSON	HWY 77 S	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL	
PST	0047378	DL WILLIAMS ENTERPRISE	N HWY 77	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL	
PST	0065888	LIMESTONE PRODUCTS MILLING PLANT	N HWY 77	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL	
VCP	0395	CERTAINTEED CORPORATION	U.S. HIGHWAY 77 NORTH	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL	***:
PST	0021665	HILLSBORO AIRPORT	HWY 81	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL	
PST	0009761	TX DOT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	HWY 77 81	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL	
PST	0047549	THE EAGLE STOP	101 I 35 HWY NW	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL	

Zip Report (***** denotes institutional/engineering controls exist.)

ACRONYM:	ID#:	NAME:	ADDRESS:	CITY/ZIP/COUNTY:
PST	0009819	THE QUICK STOP	300 I 35 HWY SW	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
PST	0040609	SPARTAN COPPER PRODUCTS INC	901 N HWY 77	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
IHW	83465	TEXAS STAGECOACH	1450 N HIGHWAY 77	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
RCRAG	TX0000852012	TEXAS STAGECOACH	1450 N HIGHWAY 77	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0075095	FEORIA STATION	3335 W HWY 22	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
		HO	DUSTON	
IHW	32267	TU ELECTRIC POWER & LIGHT	220 N HOUSTON	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
			IH	
LPST	094745 (FAC# 0056361)	SUNMART 169	IH 35	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
LPST	104324 (FAC# 0018924)	PAYLESS 840	IH 35	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
LPST	111440 (FAC# 0056361)	SUNMART 169	IH 35	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
LPST	111444 (FAC# 0037054)	LOVES COUNTRY STORE 231	IH 35	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
LPST	113209 (FAC# 0001966)	KWIK SERVE 2	IH 35	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0065606	HILLSBORO MUNICIPAL AIRPORT	IH 35 W	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
PST	0045882	DIAMOND SHAMROCK 0799	221 IH 35 NW	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
LPST	093918 (FAC# 0008674)	EXXON 64486	301 IH 35	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
PST	0073741	MURPHY USA 6614	316 IH 35 SE	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
			H ELM	
PST	0018924	QUIX 840	IH 35 & E ELM	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
			IH FM	
PST	0020372	AZI FOOD MART 1	IH 35 & FM 310	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
		IF	I FM EX	
PST	0059391	CARLS CORNER TRUCK STOP	IH 35 E & FM 2959 EX 3	CARLS CORNER 76645 (76645) HILL
		IH F	RANKLIN	
IHW	73651	DOBBS AND COMPANY	IH 35 & FRANKLIN	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
		IH I	HIGHWAY	
IHW	85287	WESTSIDE MOTORS	IH 35 & HIGHWAY 22	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL

	Zip Report (***** denotes institutional/engineering controls exist.)					
ACRONYM	ACRONYM: ID#: NAME: ADDRESS: CITY/ZIP/COUNTY:					
RCRAG	TXR000023945	WESTSIDE MOTORS	IH 35 & HIGHWAY 22	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
PST	0008674	RAS 6 4486	301 IH 35 & HWY 22	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
		IH HILI	SBORO			
PST	0041381	WALNUT BOWLS	IH 35 HILLSBORO	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
		IHI	NEW			
RCRAG	TXD988029781	EXXON CO USA #60506	IH-35 NEW	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
		INDUSTF	RIAL LOOP			
IHW	82464	ANTHONY WOOD PRODUCTS HILLSBORG	113 INDUSTRIAL LOOP	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
IHW	20490	TRANSIT MIX CONCRETE & MATERIALS	119 INDUSTRIAL LOOP	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
PST	0071787	TRANSIT MIX INC	119 INDUSTRIAL LOOP	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
IHW	39213	HOMES BY OAKWOOD	1020 INDUSTRIAL LOOP	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL		
PST	0058696	GILLIG CORPORATION	1020 INDUSTRIAL LOOP	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL		
RCRAG	TXD194284162	OAKWOOD HOMES CORP	1020 INDUSTRIAL LOOP	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL		
		INDUSTRIA	L LOOP RICE			
PST	0072091	HILLSBORO PLANT 393	INDUSTRIAL LOOP RICE	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
		INTER	RSTATE			
PST	0008274	GATOR TRUCK STOP	2709 INTERSTATE 35 S	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
		INTERS	TATE SR			
PST	0037054	LOVES COUNTRY STORE 231	INTERSTATE 35 & SR 22	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL		
		MA	RTIN			
PST	0052667	CRAIN OIL CO	119 MARTIN ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL		
		MOI	RGAN			
PST	0030687	MRS BAIRDS HILLSBORO WHSE	211 MORGAN	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL		
PST	0047114	HILLSBORO PUBLIC SERVICES	318 MORGAN ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL		
		OLD H	IGHWAY			
PST	0051315	CITY OF HILLSBORO LANDFILL	E .5 MI OLD HWY 77 &	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
IHW	H0200	CITY OF HILLSBORO	OLD HIGHWAY 77/81 S	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		

IHW 81 RCRAG TX IHW 81	D#: 11921 11086 11086 11621 11087 11089 11089 11089 11089	MCGILL AIRFLOW MCGILL AIRFLOW CORP VESUVIUS USA HILLSBORO VESUVIUS USA CORPORATION	ADDRESS: 1301 OLD HIGHWAY 77/81 S COS 206 PECOS 206 PECOS 210 PECOS ST 210 PECOS ST	CITY/ZIP/COUNTY: HILLSBORO 76645 HILL HILLSBORO 76645 HILL HILLSBORO 77645 (76645) HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL		
IHW 81 RCRAG TX IHW 81	1086 TXD988090056 11621 TXR000025932	MCGILL AIRFLOW MCGILL AIRFLOW CORP VESUVIUS USA HILLSBORO VESUVIUS USA CORPORATION ROOS	206 PECOS 206 PECOS 210 PECOS ST 210 PECOS ST	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL HILLSBORO 77645 (76645) HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL		
RCRAG TX	XD988090056 11621 XR000025932	MCGILL AIRFLOW MCGILL AIRFLOW CORP VESUVIUS USA HILLSBORO VESUVIUS USA CORPORATION ROOS	206 PECOS 206 PECOS 210 PECOS ST 210 PECOS ST	HILLSBORO 77645 (76645) HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL		
RCRAG TX	XD988090056 11621 XR000025932	MCGILL AIRFLOW CORP VESUVIUS USA HILLSBORO VESUVIUS USA CORPORATION ROOS	206 PECOS 210 PECOS ST 210 PECOS ST	HILLSBORO 77645 (76645) HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL		
IHW 81	11621 "XR000025932	VESUVIUS USA HILLSBORO VESUVIUS USA CORPORATION ROOS	210 PECOS ST 210 PECOS ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL		
	XR000025932	VESUVIUS USA CORPORATION ROOS	210 PECOS ST			
RCRAG TX		ROOS		HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL		
	022677		SEVELT			
	022677	WILS				
PST 00			424 ROOSEVELT	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
		F	RT			
PST 00	049126	PEORIA STATION	RT 2	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
LPST 10	04305 (FAC# 0037054)	LOVES COUNTRY STORE 231	RT 3	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL		
NFRAP T	XD988000261	WOODBURY AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	RT. 2, BOX 235	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
		RT	BPX			
PST 00	060425	RHODE CONSTRUCTION CO	RT 2 BPX 145	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
		SIDE H	IGHWAY			
NFRAP T	XD026552182	SCHRONK AERO SPRAY	E. SIDE OF HWY 81	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
		STA	DIUM			
PST 00	047548	FUEL MART	101 STADIUM DR	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
		STATE I	HIGHWAY			
IHW 32	2773	CERTAINTEED CORPORATION	STATE HIGHWAY 77	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
RCRAG TX	XD042683292	SAINT-GOBAIN CORPORATION	STATE HIGHWAY 77	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
	STREET, 3RD					
SPILLS 6/	3/3/93012	UNION PACIFIC RR (ARLA ROQUET)	CITY OF ITASCA, 3RD RR CROSSING.	HILL		
SPILLS 6/	5/4/93014	UNION PACIFIC RR (ARLA ROQUET)	CITY OF ITASCA, 3RD RR CROSSING	HILL		
		TX HI	GHWAY			
NFRAP T	XD980749659	TIDWELL DISPOSAL SITE	TX HWY 22	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL		
		US HI	GHWAY			

			p Report /engineering controls exist.)	
ACRONY	M: ID#:	NAME:	ADDRESS:	CITY/ZIP/COUNTY:
PST	0075352	FLOWERS CONSTRUCTION CO LP	US HIGHWAY 81	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
		US HIGHV	VAY US HIGHWAY	
VCP	0375	COPPER TECHNOLOGY, INC.	INTERSECTION US HWY 77 AND US HWY 81	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
			WACO	
PST	0048756	PEACOCK FINA	101 N WACO	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0060860	HILLSBORO AUTO SALES	105 N WACO	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
LPST	113734 (FAC# 0030918)	CARL & MONKS FORMER GRIMES GARAGE	110 N WACO	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0030918	CARL & MONKS	110 N WACO ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
LPST	108472 (FAC# 0064899)	ABANDONED SERVICE STATION	127 N WACO ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0064899	ABANDONED SERVICE STATION	127 N WACO ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
LPST	092626 (FAC# 0007177)	CIRCLE K 8129	200 S WACO ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0007177	SKINNYS 112	200 S WACO ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0053655	INDEPENDENT OIL CO	305 N WACO ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0057776	KEN HORN FORECLOSURE	323 N WACO ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0049408	HILLSBORO AUTO SALES	113 N 117 WACO ST	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
		,	WALNUT	
IHW	34265	HILLSBORO SERVICE CENTER	220 W WALNUT	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
PST	0039196	HILLSBORO SERVICE CENTER	220 W WALNUT	HILLSBORO 76645 (76645) HILL
			WARS	
PST	0004669	MIKE LEATHERWOOD	201 S WARS ST	HILLSBORO 76645 HILL
		SIT	E SPECIFIC	
MSWLF	183	ABBOTT, CITY OF	.575 MI S OF ABBOTT AND EAST OF M.K.&T RAILROAD	. ABBOTT 0 (0)
MSWLF	240	E. L. COCKERHAM	.8M N OF FM 66, 2.75M NE OF ITASCA, HILL CO., TEXAS.	ITASCA 0 (0)
MSWLF	1414	HILLSBORO, CITY OF	1.5 S OF HILL COUNTY COURTHOUSE 1100 FT E FOOTBALL STADIUM	HILLSBORO 0 (0)

Zip Report

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ACRONYM:	ID#:	NAME:	ADDRESS:	CITY/ZIP/COUNTY:
MSWLF	152	HUBBARD, CITY OF	1.5M S OF HUBBARD, .5M W. OF SH171, E OF CO ROAD	HUBBARD 0 (0)
MSWLF	1080	BFI WASTE SYS. OF N. AMER.	2.1M E OF IHG 35W, .25M NW OF FMH 66, E OF CO.RD.,NE OF ITASCA	ITASCA 0 (0)
MSWLF	1864	W.C. JOHNSON	3.5 MI S OF RIO VISTA-EAST OF SANTA FE RAILROAD MAIN LINE	RIO VISTA 0 (0)
MSWLF	1221	MRS. MARY L MALICOAT	.75M N SH 171, 1.6M W OF FMH 308, N OF BYNUM CRK, NW OF MALONE	MALONE 0 (0)
MSWLF	1222	MRS. MARY L. MALICOAT	.4M N OF SH 171, 1.9M W OF FMH 308, NW OF MALONE CITY LIMITS	FMALONE 0 (0)
MSWLF	1350	HUBBARD, CITY OF	2M S-SE SH 31 & SH 171 INTSCN, NE OF COUNTY RD	HUBBARD 0 (0)
MSWLF	703	WHITNEY, CITY OF	.6M S OF SH 22, 2.5M E OF WHITNEY	WHITNEY 0 (0)
MSWLF	241	ALLIED WASTE INDUSTRIES	APPROX. 0.8 MI N OF FM 66, APPROX 3 MI NE OF ITASCA	E ITASCA 0 (0)
MSWLF	1488	HALL, ELLIOT	APPROX 2.5MI SW OF MALONE OFF UNNAMED GRAVEL ROAD	MALONE 0 (0)
MSWLF	200	MOKANSAS-TX RAILROAD CO	CITY CORP. AREA E OF M-K-T RR R.O.W.,1M SE OF US81&SH22 INTRSC	HILLSBORO 0 (0)
MSWLF	1476	PEPPER, D. A.	2MI N OF INTX OF SH-22 & UNNAMED CO RD, 4MI NE OF WHITNEY	WHITNEY 0 (0)
SPILLS	3/21/81001	DRESSER ATLAS DIVISION	11.2 MI. N. OF HALLETSVILLE TX U.S. 77	
SPILLS	2/21/92006	HOECHEST CELANESE	CELANESE, BISHOP, BUS.HWY 77, 78343	
SPILLS	6/11/95009	CELANESE ENGINEERING RESINS	1MI. S OF BISHOP TX, U.S. BUS 77	
SPILLS	11/14/72001	MISSOURI-PACIFIC RAILROAD	MKT LINE NEAR ITASCA	HILL
SPILLS	7/18/98001	EMERSON ELECTRIC	BETWEEN SAN ANTONIO & HILLSBORO ON I 35	HILL

** NO RECORDS FOUND IN SEARCH AREA FOR THE FOLLOWING ACRONYMS **

BSA

CERCLIS

Zip Report
(***** denotes institutional/engineering controls exist.)

C***** denotes institutional/engineering controls exist.)

ACRONYM: ID#: NAME: ADDRESS: CITY/ZIP/COUNTY:

DNPL

ERNS

IOP

NPL

ODI

RCRAC

RCRAT

RODS

TXSF





Photo #1 Typical view of the on-site airport office building, looking west.



Photo #2 View of the location of the former Building #1, looking south.



Photo #3 View of the location of the former Building #2, looking west.



Photo #4 View of the location of the former Building #3, looking southwest.



Photo #5 View of the location of the former Building #4, looking west.



Photo #6 View of the location of the former open awning, looking southwest.





Photo #7 View of the location of the former Building #5, looking southwest.



Photo #8 View of the former airport structures and taxiways from Building #5, looking north.



Photo #9 View of the southern end of the runway, looking north.



Photo #10 View of the former northern portion of the office building and propane tank north of the building.



Photo #11 View of the on-site water well associated with the former airport office.



Photo #12 Interior view of the water well.





Photo #13 View of the location of the northern 3,000-gallon UST.



Photo #14 View of the apparent associated dispenser port.



Photo #15 View of the apparent associated fill port.



Photo #16 View of the 500-gallon UST located to the adjacent west of former Building #1



Photo #17 View of the associated dispenser port.



Photo #18 View of the apparent location of the 3,000-gallon UST located to the adjacent west of former Building #2.





Photo #19 View of the apparent associated fill port.



Photo #20 View of the location of the 12,500-gallon UST located between former Buildings #2 and #3.



Photo #21 View of the apparent associated fill port.



Photo #22 View of apparent drum rings on the foundation of Building #2.



Photo #23 View of apparent drum rings on the concrete loading ramp associated with Building #2.



Photo #24 View of apparent drum rings on the foundation in the northern portion of Building #3.





Photo #25 View of surficial staining on the foundation in the central portion of Building #3.



Photo #27 View of the distressed vegetation to the adjacent south of Building #3.



Photo #29 Typical view of the agricultural land across C.R. 4231, northwest of the site.



Photo #26 View of surficial staining on the foundation in the southern portion of Building #3.



Photo #28 Typical view of the on-site residence and associated barn structures located on the adjacent eastern property.



Photo #30 Typical view of the agricultural land northeast of the site.





Photo #31 View of the pipeline markers located along the southern portion of the southwestern site boundary.



Photo #33 Typical view of the agricultural land southeast of the site.



Photo #32 View of the path of the pipeline easement across the southwest corner of the site.



Photo #34 Typical view of Highway 81 abutting the site to the southwest followed by agricultural land.

Description of Selected General Terms and Acronyms

Term/Acronym	Description
	Asbestos Containing Material. Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral, three varieties of which (chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite) have been commonly used as fireproofing or binding agents in construction materials. Exposure to asbestos, as well as ACM, has been documented to cause lung diseases including asbestosis (scarring of the lung), lung cancer and mesothelioma (a cancer of the lung lining).
ACM	Regulatory agencies have generally defined ACM as a material containing greater that one (1) percent asbestos, however some states (e.g. California) define ACM as materials having 0.1% asbestos. In order to define a homogenous material as non-ACM, a minimum number of samples must be collected from the material dependent upon its type and quantity. Homogenous materials defined as non-ACM must either have 1) no asbestos identified in all of its samples or 2) an identified asbestos concentration below the appropriate regulatory threshold. Asbestos concentrations are generally determined using polarized light microscopy or transmission electron microscopy. Point counting is an analytical method to statistically quantify the percentage of asbestos in a sample. The asbestos component of ACM may either be friable or non-friable. Friable materials, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure and have a higher potential for a fiber release than non-friable ACM. Non-friable ACM are materials that are firmly bound in a matrix by plastic, cement, etc. and, if handled carefully, will not become friable.
	Federal and state regulations require that either all suspect building materials be presumed ACM or that an asbestos survey be performed prior to renovation, dismantling, demolition, or other activities that may disturb potential ACM. Notifications are required prior to demolition and/or renovation activities that may impact the condition of ACM in a building. ACM removal may be required if the ACM becomes damaged or is likely to be disturbed or damaged during demolition or renovation. Abatement of friable or potentially friable ACM must be performed by a licensed abatement contractor in accordance with state rules and NESHAP. Additionally, OSHA regulations for work classification, worker training and worker protection will apply.
AHERA	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act
	Above Ground Storage Tanks. ASTs are generally described as storage tanks less than 10% of which are below ground (i.e., buried). Tanks located in a basement, but not
AST	buried, are also considered ASTs. Whether, and the extent to which, an AST is regulated, is determined on a case-by-case basis and depends upon tank size, its contents and the jurisdiction of its location.
BGS	Below Ground Surface
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes. BTEX are VOC components found in gasoline and commonly used as analytical indicators of a petroleum hydrocarbon release.
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (a.k.a. Superfund). CERCLA is the federal act that regulates abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under this Act, joint and several liability may be imposed on potentially responsible parties for cleanup-related costs.
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System. An EPA compilation of sites having suspected or actual releases of hazardous substances to the environment. CERCLIS also contains information on site inspections, preliminary assessments and remediation of hazardous waste sites. These sites are typically reported to EPA by states and municipalities or by third parties pursuant to CERCLA Section 103.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERNS	Emergency Response Notification System. An EPA-maintained federal database which stores information on notifications of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases in quantities greater than the applicable reportable quantity under CERCLA. ERNS is a cooperative data-sharing effort between EPA, DOT, and the National Response Center.
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
FRP	Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic
Hazardous Substance	As defined under CERCLA, this is (A) any substance designated pursuant to section 1321(b)(2)(A) of Title 33, (B) any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 9602 of this title; (C) any hazardous waste having characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (with some exclusions); (D) any toxic pollutant listed under section 1317(a) of Title 33; (E) any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the Clear Air Act; and (F) any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the EPA Administrator has taken action under section 2606 of Title 15. This term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise listed as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) above, and the term does not include natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

Term/Acronym	Description
Hazardous Waste	This is defined as having characteristics identified or listed under section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (with some exceptions). RCRA, as amended by the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1980, defines this term as a "solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may (A) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness; or (B) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed."
HREC	Historical Recognized Environmental Condition. Environmental condition which in the past would have been considered a recognized environmental condition (REC), but which may or may not be considered a REC currently. The final decision rests with the environmental professional and will be influenced by the current impact of the HREC on the property. If a past release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products has occurred in connection with the property and has been remediated, with such remediation accepted by the responsible regulatory agency (for example, as evidence by the issuance of a no further action letter or equivalent), this condition shall be considered an historical recognized environmental condition.
IOP	Innocent Owner/Operator Program
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank. This is a federal term set forth under RCRA for leaking USTs. Some states also utilize this term.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level. This Safe Drinking Water concept (and also used by many states as a groundwater cleanup criteria) refers to the limit on drinking water contamination that determines whether a supplier can deliver water from a specific source without treatment.
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets. Written/printed forms prepared by chemical manufacturers, importers and employers that identify the physical and chemical traits of hazardous chemicals under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard.
NESHAP	National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (Federal Clean Air Act). This part of the Clean Air Act regulates emissions of hazardous air pollutants.
NFRAP	Facilities where there is "No Further Remedial Action Planned," as more particularly described under the Records Review section of this report.
NOV	Notice of Violation. A notice of violation or similar citation issued to an entity, company or individual by a state or federal regulatory body indicating a violation of applicable rule or regulations has been identified.
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (Clean Water Act). The federal permit system for discharges of polluted water.
NPL	National Priorities List, as more particularly described under the Records Review section of this report.
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration or Occupational Safety and Health Act
PACM	Presumed Asbestos-Containing Material. A material that is suspected of containing or presumed to contain asbestos but which has not been analyzed to confirm the presence or absence of asbestos.
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl. A halogenated organic compound commonly in the form of a viscous liquid or resin, a flowing yellow oil, or a waxy solid. This compound was historically used as dielectric fluid in electrical equipment (such as electrical transformers and capacitors, electrical ballasts, hydraulic and heat transfer fluids), and for numerous heat and fire sensitive applications. PCB was preferred due to its durability, stability (even at high temperatures), good chemical resistance, low volatility, flammability, and conductivity. PCBs, however, do not break down in the environment and are classified by the EPA as a suspected carcinogen. 1978 regulations, under the Toxic Substances Control Act, prohibit manufacturing of PCB-containing equipment; however, some of this equipment may still be in use today.
pCi/l	picoCuries per Liter of Air. Unit of measurement for Radon and similar radioactive materials.
PLM	Polarized Light Microscopy (see ACM section of the report, if included in the scope of services)
PST	Petroleum Storage Tank. An AST or UST that contains a petroleum product.
Radon	A radioactive gas resulting from radioactive decay of naturally-occurring radioactive materials in rocks and soils containing uranium, granite, shale, phosphate, and pitchblende. Radon concentrations are measured in picoCuries per liter of air. Exposure to elevated levels of radon creates a risk of lung cancer; this risk generally increases as the level of radon and the duration of exposure increases. Outdoors, radon is diluted to such low concentrations that it usually does not present a health concern. However, radon can accumulate in building basements or similar enclosed spaces to levels that can pose a risk to human health. Indoor radon concentrations depend primarily upon the building's construction, design and the concentration of radon in the underlying soil and groundwater. The EPA recommended annual average indoor "action level" concentration for residential structures is 4.0 pCi/l.
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Federal act regulating solid and hazardous wastes from point of generation to time of disposal ('cradle to grave''). 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.
RCRA Generators	The RCRA generators list is part of the RCRIS database maintained by EPA and lists facilities that generate hazardous waste as part of their normal business operations, as more particularly defined under Section 5.0 of this report.

Term/Acronym	Description
RCRA	The USEPA maintains a database of RCRA facilities associated with treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) of hazardous materials, which are undergoing "corrective action". A
CORRACTS/TSDs	"corrective action" order is issued when there is a release of hazardous waste or constituents into the environment from a RCRA facility.
RCRA Non-	The RCRA Non-CORRACTS/TSD Database is a compilation by the USEPA of facilities that report storage, transportation, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste. Unlike the
CORRACTS/TSDs	RCRA CORRACTS/TSD database, the RCRA Non-CORRACTS/TSD database does not include RCRA facilities where corrective action is required.
RCRA	RAATS. RCRA Administrative Actions Taken. RAATS information is now contained in the RCRIS database and includes records of administrative enforcement actions against
Violators List	facilities for noncompliance.
RCRIS	Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System, as defined in the Records Review section of this report.
REC	Recognized Environmental Condition is defined by ASTM E 1527-00 as "the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products on a property under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property or into the ground, groundwater, or surface water of the property. The term includes hazardous substances or petroleum products even under conditions of compliance with laws. The term is not intended to include <i>de minimis</i> conditions that generally do not present a material risk of harm to the public health or the environment and that generally would not be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies.
SCL	State "CERCLIS" List (see SPL /State Priority List, below).
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures. SPCC plans are required under federal law (Clean Water Act and Oil Pollution Act) for any facility having a petroleum AST with a capacity of over 660 gallons or two or more tanks having an aggregate capacity of over 1320 gallons. SPCC plans are also required for facilities with underground petroleum storage tanks with capacities of over 42,000 gallons. Many states have similar spill prevention programs, which may have additional requirements.
SPL	State Priority List. State list of confirmed sites having contamination in which the state is actively involved in clean up activities or is actively pursuing potentially responsible parties for clean up. Sometimes referred to as a State "CERCLIS" List.
SWF	Solid Waste Facility List. A Vista Information Solutions, Inc. database of solid waste facilities listed by state.
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory. Routine EPA report on releases of toxic chemicals to the environment based upon information submitted by entities subject to reporting under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act.
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act. A federal law regulating manufacture, import, processing and distribution of chemical substances not specifically regulated by other federal laws (such as asbestos, PCBs, lead-based paint and radon). 15 U.S.C 2601 et seq.
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USNRCS	United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resource Conservation Service
UST	Underground Storage Tank. Most federal and state regulations, as well as ASTM E1527, define this as any tank, including, underground piping connected to the tank, that is or has been used to contain hazardous substances or petroleum products and the volume of which is 10% or more beneath the surface of the ground (i.e., buried).
VCP	Voluntary Cleanup Program
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
	Areas that are typically saturated with surface or groundwater that create an environment supportive of wetland vegetation (i.e., swamps, marshes, bogs). The Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Technical Report Y-87-1) defines wetlands as areas inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. For an area to be considered a jurisdictional wetland, it must meet the following criteria: more than 50 percent of the dominant plant species must be categorized as Obligate, Facultative Wetland, or Facultative on lists of plant species that occur in wetlands; the soil must be hydric; and, wetland hydrology must be present.
Wetlands	The federal Clean Water Act which regulates "waters of the US," also regulates wetlands, a program jointly administered by the USACE and the EPA. Waters of the U.S. are defined as: (1) waters used in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of tides; (2) all interstate waters including interstate wetlands; (3) all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, etc., which the use, degradation, or destruction could affect interstate/ foreign commerce; (4) all impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the U.S., (5) tributaries of waters identified in 1 through 4 above; (6) the territorial seas; and (7) wetlands adjacent to waters identified in 1 through 6 above. Only the USACE has the authority to make a final wetlands jurisdictional determination.

Texas Term/Acronym	Description
LPST	Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank (Texas)
TACB	Texas Air Control Board (now a division of the TCEQ)
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (formerly the TNRCC)
TCEQ LPST List	Registered PST facilities with identified releases.
TCEQ PST List	Facilities with registered PSTs (both underground and above ground).
TCEQ Spills List	Listing of spills reported to the TCEQ.
TCEQ State Superfund List	State listing of facilities not on the NPL but determined by the State to be the most hazardous requiring remediation.
TCEQ SWML	TCEQ Solid Waste Management List
TCEQ VCP	Facilities registered in the TCEQ Voluntary Cleanup Program.
TDSHS	Texas Department of State Health Services
TNRCC	Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (formerly the TWC)
TNRIS	Texas Natural Resource Information System
TWC	Texas Water Commission (precursor agency to the TNRCC)

24 SOIL SURVEY

slope. Capability subclass VIe; Eroded Blackland range site.

39—Ferris-Heiden complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes. This complex of deep, gently sloping soils is on uplands. Ferris soils are in more rolling areas, including higher knolls and ridges. Heiden soils are in less sloping areas and in valleys along natural drainageways. Areas average about 50 acres.

About 45 percent of this unit is Ferris soils, 45 percent is Heiden soils, and 10 percent is other clayey soils that are similar to Ferris and Heiden soils. These soils are in areas so intricately intermingled or so small that separate mapping was not practical at the scale used.

Typically, Ferris soils have a surface layer of olive, moderately alkaline clay about 7 inches thick. To a depth of 42 inches is olive, moderately alkaline clay. Between depths of 42 and 66 inches is coarsely mottled light yellowish brown, grayish brown, and olive yellow, moderately alkaline shaly clay. At a depth of 66 inches, this layer grades to coarsely mottled light olive brown, olive yellow, and gray, moderately alkaline shaly clay.

Ferris soils are well drained. Runoff is rapid when the soil is wet and surface cracks have been closed. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. The soil has a deep root zone. The water erosion hazard is moderate.

Typically, Heiden soils have a surface layer of dark grayish brown, moderately alkaline clay about 6 inches thick. The next layer is olive gray, moderately alkaline clay that extends to a depth of 18 inches. To a depth of 48 inches is coarsely mottled olive gray and pale olive, moderately alkaline clay. Below this is coarsely mottled olive, olive yellow, and gray, moderately alkaline shaly clay.

Heiden soils are well drained. Runoff is rapid when the soil is wet and surface cracks are closed. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. The soil has a deep root zone; however, plant roots have difficulty in penetrating the clay layers. The water erosion hazard is moderate.

Included with these soils in mapping are small areas of Altoga soils and small areas of eroded soils. Included soils make up less than about 10 percent of any mapped area.

These soils have medium potential as cropland. Leaving all crop residue on the surface helps control erosion and adds organic material to the soil. Crops respond well to fertilization. Terraces, contour farming, and grassed waterways are needed to help control erosion.

Potential is high for native range plants and improved pasture grasses. Potential for wildlife habitat is generally medium.

These soils have low potential for most urban uses (fig. 4). They have high shrink-swell potential. Permeability is too slow for septic tank filter fields to function properly. These soils have low potential for most recreation uses. They are too clayey and too sloping for many types of developments. Capability subclass IIIe; Ferris soils in Eroded Blackland range site, Heiden soils in Blackland range site.

40—Gasil fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes. This deep, gently sloping soil is on uplands. Areas average about 35 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is brown, slightly acid fine sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The next layer is very pale brown, slightly acid fine sandy loam 6 inches thick. To a depth of 23 inches is brownish yellow, medium acid sandy clay loam with red mottles, and to a depth of 30 inches is brownish yellow, medium acid sandy clay loam with coarse mottles of reddish yellow. Between depths of 30 and 78 inches is mottled light gray, yellow, red, reddish yellow, and white, strongly acid sandy clay loam. Ten to 75 percent of this layer is uncoated sand.

This soil is well drained. Runoff is slow. Permeability is moderate, and available water capacity is high. The soil has a deep root zone, and roots can penetrate the soil easily. The water erosion hazard is moderate.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of more sloping, eroded Gasil soils and small areas of Axtell, Bastsil, Coving, Vaughan, Crockett, and Silstid soils.

This soil is dominantly cropland. It has medium potential for most crops grown in the county. Peanuts are well adapted to this soil and are grown in many areas. Using a cropping system that includes fertilized sorghum or small grain and returning residue from these crops to the soil help maintain fertility and improve tilth. Keeping residue on the surface helps control water erosion. Crops respond well to fertilization. Contour farming, terracing, and grassed waterways are needed. This soil has high potential for many truck crops and orchard crops.

Potential is medium for improved pasture and high for wildlife habitat.

This soil has medium potential for most urban uses. Well designed tank filter fields function properly. This soil has high potential for most types of recreational development. Recreational facilities are easy to install. Capability subclass IIe; Sandy Loam range site.

41—Gasil fine sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded. This deep, gently sloping soil is on uplands. Most areas contain small gullies. Many of the natural drainageways are gullied. In many places the surface layer has been eroded from low hills. Individual areas average about 35 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is brown, slightly acid fine sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The next layer is light brown, slightly acid fine sandy loam about 6 inches thick. Between depths of 11 and 21 inches is coarsely mottled brown and yellow, medium acid sandy clay loam, and to a depth of 36 inches is coarsely mottled reddish brown, pale brown, and brownish yellow, strongly acid sandy clay loam. Between depths of 36 and 51 inches is mottled yellow and gray, strongly acid sandy clay loam. Below this is mottled light gray, olive brown, and yellowish red, moderately alkaline clay.

This soil is well drained. Runoff is medium. Permeability is moderate, and available water capacity is high. The soil has a deep root zone, and roots can penetrate easily into the lower layers. The water erosion hazard is severe.

This soil is used mainly as cropland. Potential as cropland is medium. The soil is droughty for crops that mature in late summer. It is friable and easy to till. Using a cropping system that includes fertilized sorghum and small grain and returning residue from these crops to the soil help maintain fertility and improve tilth. Keeping residue on the surface helps control water erosion. Contour farming, terracing, and grassed waterways are needed.

Potential is high for improved pasture grasses and for range plants. Yields of tall grasses, mid grasses, and forbs are good. Potential for wildlife habitat is medium.

This soil has medium potential for most urban uses. The hard bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches makes excavation difficult. This soil has moderate potential for most types of recreation uses, mainly because of the limited depth over limestone bedrock. Capability subclass IIe; Clay Loam range site.

48—Houston Black clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes. This deep, nearly level soil is on uplands. Areas are rounded and average about 70 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is dark gray, moderately alkaline clay about 6 inches thick. The next layer is dark gray, moderately alkaline clay that extends to a depth of 46 inches. The next layer is olive gray, moderately alkaline clay that grades to olive below a depth of about 80 inches.

This soil is moderately well drained. Runoff is slow. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. Water enters the soil rapidly when the soil is dry and cracked but very slowly when the soil is moist. This soil has a deep root zone. The water erosion hazard is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Branyon, Burleson, Chatt, Culp, and Wilson soils and small areas of steeper Houston Black soils. Included soils make up less than about 10 percent of any mapped area.

This soil is dominantly used as cropland. It has high potential as cropland, and crops yield well. The main crops are cotton, grain sorghum, and wheat. Regular additions of crop residue help maintain organic matter content and control erosion. Using a cropping system that includes fertilized sorghum or small grain and returning residue from these crops to the soil help maintain fertility and improve tilth. Crops respond well to fertilization.

Potential is high for improved pasture. Improved bermudagrass, lovegrass, improved bluestems, and other grasses grow well. These grasses respond well to fertilization. This soil has high potential as range. The tall native grasses are well adapted to this soil. Potential for wildlife habitat is medium.

This soil has low potential for most urban uses. It has high shrink-swell potential and low strength. The internal drainage is too slow for septic tank filter fields to function properly. This soil has low potential for most recreation uses. It is too clayey for use as playgrounds or campsites when wet, and some areas pond water for several days following rains. Capability subclass IIw; Blackland range site.

49—Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes. This deep, gently sloping soil is on uplands. Areas average 135 acres and range to as large as 1,500 acres.

The surface layer is dark gray, moderately alkaline clay about 6 inches thick. The next layer is very dark gray, moderately alkaline clay to a depth of 35 inches. The next layer, to a depth of about 60 inches, is dark gray, moderately alkaline clay grading to gray in the lower part. Below that is coarsely mottled brown, dark gray, brownish yellow, light yellowish brown, and olive yellow, moderately alkaline clay.

This soil is moderately well drained. Runoff is slow to rapid. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. Water enters the soil rapidly when the soil is dry and cracked but very slowly when it is moist. This soil has a deep root zone. The water erosion hazard is moderate.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Austin, Branyon, Burleson, Chatt, Culp, Denton, Heiden, and Wilson soils and small areas of less sloping or more sloping Houston Black soils. Included soils make up less than about 10 percent of any mapped area.

This soil is dominantly cropland. It has high potential as cropland, and crops yield well (fig. 5). Using a cropping system that includes fertilized sorghum and small grain and returning residue from these crops to the soil help maintain fertility and improve tilth. Keeping residue on the surface helps control water erosion. Contour farming, terracing, and grassed waterways are needed.

Potential is high for improved pasture. Improved bermudagrass, lovegrass, and other grasses grow well. These grasses respond well to fertilization. Potential is high as range. The tall native grasses are well adapted to this soil. Potential for wildlife habitat is medium.

This soil has low potential for most urban uses. It has high shrink-swell potential and low strength. The internal drainage is too slow for septic tank filter fields to function properly. This soil has low potential for most recreation uses. It is too clayey for use as playgrounds or campsites when wet. Capability subclass IIe; Blackland range site.

50—Houston Black-Urban land complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes. These deep, nearly level to gently sloping soils are on uplands. Areas are rounded and average about 150 acres.

Houston Black soils make up from 20 to 60 percent of this unit; Urban land, from 25 to 80 percent; and other soils, from 10 to 15 percent. The soils are in areas too intricately intermingled to be mapped separately at the scale used.

Typically, the Houston Black soils have a surface layer of dark gray, moderately alkaline clay about 6 inches thick. The next layer is very dark gray, moderately alkaline clay that extends to a depth of 36 inches. The next layer is dark gray, moderately alkaline clay grading to gray in the lower part; it extends to a depth of about 56 inches. Below this is coarsely mottled brown, dark gray, brownish yellow, and olive yellow, moderately alkaline clay.

This soil has medium potential for most urban uses. It has medium shrink-swell potential, which affects structures. Seepage limits its use for sewage lagoons. Some areas are underlain by strata of sand and gravel, which limit use of the soil as sanitary landfill sites because of the risk of contaminating the water table. This soil has high potential for use as recreation areas. It is gently sloping and well drained. Most types of recreation factilities can be constructed on it without difficulty. Capability subclass IIe; Clay Loam range site.

78—Venus loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes. This deep, gently sloping soil is on old stream terraces. Areas are mainly long and narrow and are on the contour above streams. Most areas contain short slopes and are cut with drainageways. Individual areas average about 25 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown, moderately alkaline loam about 12 inches thick. The next layer is brownish yellow, moderately alkaline loam to a depth of 28 inches. The next layer is light yellowish brown, moderately alkaline clay loam to a depth of 56 inches. Below this is brownish yellow, moderately alkaline light clay loam.

This soil is well drained. Runoff is medium. Permeability is moderate, and available water capacity is high. This soil has a deep root zone, and plants can develop roots into the lower layers easily. The water erosion hazard is moderate.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Altoga, Austin, Bolar, Chickasha, Ferris, Heiden, Lamar, and Sunev soils. Included soils make up less than about 10 percent of any mapped area.

About 40 percent of the acreage of this soil is cropland. Many areas that were once cultivated have now been planted to improved grasses. This soil has medium potential as cropland. It is droughty, and summer-grown crops do not yield well. The loamy surface layer is easy to keep in good tilth, but cultivated areas need regular additions of crop residue to maintain organic matter content and help control erosion. Crops respond well to fertilization. Terraces, contour farming, and grassed waterways are needed to help control erosion.

This soil has high potential for improved pasture. Grasses respond well to fertilization and produce well during early spring.

This soil has medium potential for most urban uses. It has medium shrink-swell potential, which affects structures. Seepage limits its use for sewage lagoons. Some areas are underlain with strata of sand and gravel, which limit use of the soil as sanitary landfill sites because of the risk of contaminating the water table. This soil has medium potential for use as recreation areas. It is too sloping for most types of playgrounds unless it is modified. Capability subclass IIIe; Clay Loam range site.

79—Wilson clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes. This deep, nearly level soil is on uplands and old stream terraces. Areas average about 35 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is gray, neutral clay loam about 6 inches thick. The next layer is dark gray, slightly

acid clay loam to a depth of 13 inches. The next layer, between depths of 13 and 38 inches, is very dark gray, medium acid clay. The next layer is dark gray and gray, medium acid clay to a depth of 50 inches. Below this is olive gray and gray, moderately alkaline clay.

This soil is somewhat poorly drained. Runoff is very slow. In places the surface is flat to slightly depressional, and water ponds following rain. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. This soil has a deep root zone, but plant roots have difficulty penetrating the clayey subsurface layer. The water erosion hazard is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Burleson, Crockett, Houston Black, Mabank, and Normangee soils and small areas of more sloping Wilson soils. Included soils make up less than about 10 percent of any mapped area.

This soil is used mainly as cropland. Most areas are used for cash crops like cotton and grain sorghum. The soil has medium potential for most crops. Crops yield well when good management is used. The surface is difficult to keep in good tilth; it requires regular additions of crop residue to maintain organic matter content. Crops respond well to fertilization.

Potential is high for improved pasture. Grasses grow well and respond readily to fertilization and good management. Potential for native range plants is medium and for wildlife habitat is medium.

This soil has low potential for most urban uses. Many areas have very slow surface drainage, and some areas remain ponded following rains. The very slow internal drainage prevents septic tank filter fields from functioning properly. This soil has high shrink-swell potential and low strength. Excavations in this dense soil hold water well, making the soil well suited to sewage lagoon sites. This soil has low potential for recreation use. It is too clayey for use when wet. Some areas pond water following rains, and this limits their use. Capability subclass IIIw; Claypan Prairie range site.

80—Wilson clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes. This deep, gently sloping soil is on uplands and old stream terraces. Individual areas average about 30 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is dark gray, mildly alkaline clay loam about 7 inches thick. The next layer is very dark gray, mildly alkaline clay to a depth of 22 inches. The next layer, between depths of 22 and 42 inches, is very dark gray, neutral clay. The next layer is olive gray and dark gray, moderately alkaline clay to a depth of 57 inches. Below this is coarsely mottled light olive brown, yellow, and dark grayish brown, moderately alkaline clay.

This soil is somewhat poorly drained. Runoff is slow. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. This soil has a deep root zone, but plant roots have difficulty penetrating the dense layers below the surface layer. The water erosion hazard is moderate.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Burleson, Crockett, Heiden, Houston Black, Mabank, and Normangee soils and small areas of less sloping Wilson